# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**Local News** of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 9.

## China Gets Credit at Once; Ship Hit Off East Coast; Hub to Bar Pin Ball Games

**The World's Day—March 23, 1942**

### Washington: $500,000,000 Credit for China

**An agreement** establishing immediately a $500,000,000 credit for China was signed by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister. President Roosevelt proposed the loan Feb. 2 and Congress gave its approval.

**President Roosevelt** signed into law legislation fixing penalties for violating orders in connection with establishment of military zones in order to make fully effective executive orders for removal of Japanese from West Coast areas.

**New instructions** to local draft boards to be strict in granting deferments from military service because of occupation were announced by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. [Page 3.]

**Tennessee's Senator McKellar** told the Senate Labor Committee that the National Youth Administration was "undertaking to advertise and work in every way in the world to keep its appropriations at the highest point possible." He made the assertion at a hearing on his bill to abolish the NYA and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

**Brig. Gen. John Marston**, commander of the Marine Corps in Iceland, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a major general.

### The War: Freighter Shelled Off East Coast

**Atlantic:** Shelling of another merchant ship brought to 66 the total number of United Nations vessels sunk or damaged by enemy submarines off the United States and Canadian east coasts, according to the Associated Press. [Page 8.]

**Mediterranean:** British submarines were reported by London to have sunk five Italian vessels under fire of shore guns, while Rome reported Italian naval attacks on an allegedly crippled British convoy trapped in the Gulf of Sidra off the North African coast. [Page 18.]

**In the air:** The RAF shot down 12 Axis planes in a heavy raid on Malta; other British air units raided Berka and Derna in Libya and struck at Axis positions at Hassani, Greece, and Candia, Retimo and Tympakion on the Island of Crete. Bad weather barred RAF raids on the continent for the ninth straight night. [Page 1.]

**Africa:** A large raiding contingent of British, South African and Free French mobile units struck deep into Axis Libyan positions. [Page 1.]

**Russia:** Fighting increased in intensity on Eastern front, but no substantial changes were reported in positions of contending armies.

**Philippines:** Three of Japan's most important holidays, Empire Day, Feb. 11, Emperor's Birthday, April 29, and former Emperor Meiji's Birthday, Nov. 3, have been ordered observed in the islands.

**Australia:** General MacArthur conferred with Army Minister Francis M. Forde regarding plans for organizing his command in the Commonwealth.

**Burma:** Damage resulting from the bombing of a British airfield in Burma by 60 bombers and 20 fighters was not disclosed.

### New England: Boston Acts on Pin Ball

**A Boston City Councilor** began move to bar pin ball games after City's Corporation Counsel reported on legality. [Page 5.]

**Complete details** of how sugar rationing will operate in Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

**A Japanese minister**, a former Chautauqua lecturer, was arrested in Vermont. [Page 5.]

**Cimon P. Diamantopoulos.** Greek Minister to the United States, on his first visit to Boston, said Greeks still are actively fighting the Axis in several war theaters. [Page 2.]

**Boston** is now without any coastwise or intercoastal steamer service of any character. [Page 2.]

### India: Cripps to Confer With Viceroy

**India:** Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, arrived in New Delhi for conferences with the Viceroy before seeing the various delegations of Indians respecting the British proposal for settlement of the constitutional issue.

### Americas: U. S. War Material, Men in Peru

**Some quantities** of United States war material have been sent "to strategic points in Peruvian territory," it was announced officially at Lima. This material has been accompanied "by personnel of the United States Army," it was stated.

**Seven British Spitfire planes** arrived at Havana, Cuba, where it was authoritatively stated that they were en route from a British base to a United States base for overhaul.

### National: 20-Minute Los Angeles Radio Silence

**A 20-minute shutdown** of radio stations in the Los Angeles area of California was ordered by the Army at 5:35 a. m., P. W. T., because of the presence of "an unidentified object." At 5:55 Fourth Army Headquarters reported the object was "no longer present but was still unidentified."

**The California Shipbuilding Corporation** launched its 16th Liberty Ship, the 10,500-ton freighter Abiel Foster, at Wilmington, Calif.

**The Federal Government** took possession of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad as John W. Barriger, 3d, appointed Federal manager, reached Peoria, Ill., and conferred with company officials. [Page 3.]

### In Europe: Von Rundstedt Gets Good Post

**Nazi Field Marshal** Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt—who was reported relieved of his command during the German winter reverses in Russia—has been reinstated to a "responsible" post on the Russian front. [Page 6.]

**A Vichy promise** of neutrality for the French fleet in return for resumption of United States food shipments to Vichy, France, is the basis of an imminent new agreement between the two countries, reported by the London Daily Mail. [Page 1.]

**Lord Beaverbrook**, en route to the United States to aid in the pooling of war resources of United States and Great Britain, arrived in Lisbon on the first leg of his trip.

**The Nazi colony** and the German consul at Santandar, Spain, gave a reception to a delegation of the Nazi "Strength Through Joy" movement, recently arrived from Germany.

**Italy confiscated** all available stocks of jams, marmalades and canned fruit.

**Rumania and Hungary's** revived dispute over territory was seen putting difficulties in way of Germany's attempts to marshal man power for spring operations.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Monday, March 23, 1942**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4, 5 | Sports Page | 11 |
| Christian Science Services on Radio | 18 | The Home Forum | 12 |
| Daily Features Page | 19 | True Responsibility (With Yiddish Translation) | |
| Editorials | 20 | Women's Club Activities | 4 |
| Entertainment Timetable | 9 | | |
| Financial Pages | 14-16 | | |
| For Children | 10 | | |
| Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures | 8 | | |
| Local Arts and Theater Page | 9 | | |
| Maine Letter | 4 | | |
| Radio Timetable | 4 | | |


### Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

## Tire Shortage May Forestall Gas Rationing

**Bay State official sees prospect of delay until July 1 and a possibility of abandonment.**

Gasoline rationing may be postponed until July 1 and, if possible, dropped entirely, Clyde G. Morrill, of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, predicted today.

Mr. Morrill, a member of the Fuel Oil Division of the State Safety Committee and Executive Director of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, said he was informed that the Government would like to delay rationing until tire shortages make such a step no longer necessary.

Ration booklets are being printed and detailed plans for administration of the program formulated, however, in case rationing proves unavoidable, Mr. Morrill said.

**Issue of Cards**

Fuel Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes declared March 19 that ration cards would be issued "as soon as Mr. Henderson gets around to it." He mentioned six weeks hence, or May 1, as a possible deadline.

Urgency of the current fuel oil shortage is being driven home to dealers today, he added, with word that Providence tanks are completely dry of heavy industrial oil, and that the Boston supply is good for only three or four days.

Oilmen are formulating plans to build, in each of the New England States, gigantic new railroad terminal storage facilities capable of handling 1,000,000 gallons of oil at one time, Mr. Morrill declared.

If such terminals are built this summer, New England will not have to depend upon a single seagoing tanker to carry homeowners through the coming winter, he pointed out.

If they are not built, whole fleets of new railroad tank cars would do the area no good, he said.

**Concerted Drive**

He recalled that New England has carried on a concerted campaign to spread the impact of gas rationing throughout the Country by diverting tank cars from the middle west to the east.

At present, plans for gasoline rationing are in a nebulous stage, Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts rationing administrator, said today upon his return from the Chicago rationing conference, at which sugar was the principal subject of discussion.

Mr. Parkman reported that when rationing administrators from the East were asked for suggestions regarding gasoline rationing, they all demanded that it be established on a nation-wide basis, and not

*Continued on Page 5, Column 1*

# Japanese Planes Hit Hard at Burma; Bataan Defies Order to Surrender; Nelson Asks Labor to Drop Double Pay

**C. I. O. leaders applaud plea of WPB head for unity between unions and management.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 23 — Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, called on organized labor to follow its earlier no-strike pledge with a second agreement to give up double pay for holidays and Sunday work for the duration of the emergency.

Mr. Nelson addressed an emergency conference of several hundred leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations gathered here from all parts of the country, who cheered the WPB leader as he finished his appeal for national unity of labor and management during the war.

In a dramatic meeting on the platform of the convention hall Philip Murray introduced Mr. Nelson to the convention which gave him a vigorous greeting and at the end rose cheering and applauding.

Mr. Murray pledged "unstinted support" of his section of labor to the war effort and declared labor had gone far beyond a formal no-strike pledge and was "producing at a higher rate per man per day than ever before in history."

**Accepts Labor Pledge**

Mr. Nelson told the conference, "I for one am going to accept the promises that your President has given me at 100 per cent face value until I find out differently."

He welcomed the no strike agreement.

As delegates cheered, he declared:

"I know there are some who would use this war situation to whittle down labor's rights and privileges, and as long as I have anything to do with it, the war emergency shall not be used in that way."

A minute later he said as firmly: "On the other hand, I will see to it that labor doesn't push anyone around either."

**Warns "Selfish Group"**

He declared the "selfish group" represented a small number on either side. He warned that the public would not tolerate disputes.

In a reference that attracted unusual attention, Mr. Nelson declared:

"I am not going to see production held up either by a few selfish employers who are over-anxious about protecting their profits or position, or by a few blind labor leaders who put personal ambitions above the common good and preach a false isolationism."

It is recalled that John L. Lewis.

*Continued on Page 18, Column 2*

Associated Press; Wide World

**United Nations Prepare for Libyan Offensive**

**Upper: Armored cars used by the British fighting in the Libyan Desert serve as headquarters and observation post from which officers watch an engagement half a mile distant. An American-made scout car is at the right. Lower left: The Free French Groupe de Bombardement No. 1 flew from Syria to cooperate with the RAF in Libyan fighting. Gen. Eduard Rene Maire de Larminat, Free French commander in chief in Syria (left), is shown turning over command of the Groupe to an unidentified British officer. Lower right: Sikh driver serving with the British in North Africa covers his face with a scarf and wears goggles as protection against sand storms which harass desert warriors.**

## British Subs Sink 11 Italian Vessels; Lesser Allies of Axis in New Squabble

The naval-air battle for control of the Mediterranean was stepped up sharply today as signs pointed to preparations for a major offensive in North Africa.

At sea, British submarines—striking under the fire of Italian shore guns in the narrow Straits of Messina between Italy and Sicily, and close to the Albanian shore in the Adriatic—sank two Italian submarines, two supply ships, six large schooners and a troop-laden motorship, London announced.

Another naval battle was reported by Rome in progress off Bengasi in the Gulf of Sidra, where, it was reported, Italian naval units were attacking a British convoy.

In the air, the Royal Air Force struck at Berka and Derna in Libya, Hassani in Greece, and Candia, Retimo, and Tympakion on the island of Crete.

On land a large raiding party, composed of South African and Free French mobile columns, struck deep into Axis Libyan positions.

### Action in Libya

WITH BRITISH 8TH ARMY IN LIBYA, March 23 (AP)—Though two of the hottest months of the year lie ahead, the British and Axis armies—facing each other across a 50-mile no-man's land dotted with spring flowers and wrecked tanks—are stepping up preparations for resumption of large-scale warfare.

When the first blow will fall and who will strike it is a matter of speculation.

From a military point of view, June, July, and August are the best months in which to launch a campaign in this austere land, afflicted in other seasons with teeming rains, intense heat, or choking sand storms.

It is known, however, that the

*Continued on Page 18, Column 6*

### 'Down With Hungary' Shouted in Bucharest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London, March 23

Anti-Hungarian demonstrations broke out in Rumania again over the week end. In Bucharest crowds were reported to have paraded through the streets shouting, "Down with Hungary."

Two of Rumania's most popular political leaders, Dr. Juliu Maniu and Dinu Bratianu, sent a letter to Acting Premier Mihail Antonescu demanding that Rumania withdraw its troops from the Russian front.

The two leaders charged that Rumania was weakening itself to such an extent that it would be unable to deal effectively with its neighbors after the war.

**By E. Berg Holt**

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 23 — Three lesser Axis luminaries—Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria—are now being drilled for the part they are expected to play in Hitler's forthcoming spring campaign.

It is also evident that one of them, Rumania, is not at all happy about it. Nor perhaps is Bulgaria, as King Boris has suddenly gone to Berlin, according to messages from Rome.

Rumania's annoyance appears to be concentrated on Hungary as is seen from the acid nature of a

*Continued on Page 18, Column 7*

**MacArthur maps plans to strike hard as soon as enemy discloses main objective.**

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The difficulty of knowing whether the Japanese propose to deliver their next main attack against General MacArthur and his forces in Australia or against Burma was illustrated over the week end when the largest air attack so far organized by Japan since Pearl Harbor was launched against a British airfield in Burma.

The attack came as a surprise since the heaviest air attacks so far had been leveled at New Guinea and Northern Australia. There was a Japanese attack today against the much-bombed Port Moresby, opposite the Australian coast on southeast New Guinea, but it was only made by 19 bombers and 3 fighters, whereas in the Burma attack there was a formidable flotilla of 60 bombers and 20 fighters.

How much damage the Allied air force in Burma has sustained, on the ground or in the air, has not been made known. But the obvious aim of the Japanese was to wipe out the British-American air force and clear the way for a northward advance up Burma, which might bring the Japanese into dangerous proximity to Calcutta, India.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur, assured by the American and Filipino forces in Bataan of a grim determination to carry on his work—a mood which was exemplified in General Wainwright's ignoring of General Yamashita's call for surrender—is laying his plans in conjunction with Australia's Army Minister, Francis Forde. Should the Japanese concentrate on Burma, the opportunity for offensive tactics from Australia would appear immediately.

So far, at least, nothing has been heard of Japanese invading forces which were reported bearing down on Australia both to the east and the west. Nor is there confirmation of a report given out by Chinese Communist circles that an immense Japanese force was being accumulated in the Japanese islands and in Inner Mongolia and China for an attack on

*Continued on Page 18, Column 3*

## Skilled Men Go to 'School;' Learn How to Teach Skill

Many of the executives and supervisors of New England industry are going back to "school" again.

They are learning how to instruct skilled mechanics in war plants how to teach the unskilled their skills.

This is the newest hurry-up device of the Government to fill up the great shortage of skilled men, and it is reported to be going big.

More than 1,500 employees in New England have been trained in job instruction during the few months the new program has been running. This is only the start, with a goal of 22,000 by July 1.

Progress was described here today at the District Office of the Training Within Industry Branch of the Labor Division of the War Production Board.

**How It Is Done**

The method is this:

An Institute is arranged by Training Within Industry. Here is where the industrial executives and supervisors get in. Ten or twelve are enrolled. The WPB supplies the instructor.

For instance, the recent Institute at Fall River, Mass., included a Superintendent of the American Thread Company mill with 2,800 employees; the Supervisor of Maintenance, Construction, and Power of National Fireworks, Inc., with 5,500 employees; the Superintendent of Labor of the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company, with 2,400, et cetera.

This group puts in 18 hours during three consecutive days. The whole emphasis is given to how to teach a job rather than how to do a job.

**Becomes Instructor**

Then the executives and supervisors go out into their own plants and hold their own sessions with groups of 12 employees, made up of foremen, lead men, and so on. These programs consist of five two-hour sessions.

Every skilled worker taking the program thus becomes an instructor in his turn. Previously he knew how to do his job, now he knows how to impart some of his skill to others in the plant. He is given a WPB instructor's certificate.

Finally, each instructor teaches, not a class, but individuals in specific skills. He does this one by one. He has been taught to use four fundamental steps of instruction with the unskilled. First, he prepares the worker, then presents the operation, next tries out the performance, and finally follows up.

And to keep a check on the performance of the teachers, themselves, Training Within Industry sends out its own representatives to make sure that the quality of instruction is maintained.

## Postwar Boundaries Raise Issues for Allies

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 23—Arrival in the United States of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, for important consultations with President Roosevelt has underlined America's interest in and concern over the establishment of just national boundaries in postwar Europe.

With the Atlantic Charter calling for "no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned," Washington is known to be apprehensive over the possible fate of some of Europe's smaller nations, particularly those bordering upon the Soviet Union.

Although there has been a general, if tacit, agreement among the United Nations to shelve frontier questions until after the war, representatives of some of the occupied countries have been sounding out American policy in the hope of determining just how far Washington is willing to go to insure their re-establishment is separate and self-governing nations.

**First Steps Urged Now**

Here, as in London, many persons of official influence believe that it might be well to work out in advance at least the rough outlines of an American-British-Russian agreement covering the political and territorial questions of post-war Europe. It is argued that the United States, because of the part it is expected to play in ultimate victory and because of the persistence of the small nations in regarding it as their surest advocate, is bound to be a prime factor in any such agreement.

At the same time, officials here recognize the extreme delicacy of all territorial questions, especially where they involve the Soviet Union, and hope to avoid all serious disagreement among the United Nations when it is apparent that utmost mutual confidence is necessary to defeat the Axis.

Nonetheless, there is reason to believe that the British and American Governments do not see entirely eye-to-eye on the question of how far to go in insisting upon the re-establishment of all European nations which lost their independence through aggression during the past few years. Although it is understood that London and Washington have studied the question only superficially, there is some worry here lest a real divergence of opinion develop later on.

**National Aspirations**

In addition to General Sikorski, who is here to discuss the question of Poland's postwar borders, John G. Winant, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, is also in

*Continued on Page 18, Column 4*

**Soviet silence on peace aims: Page 6.**

## U. S.-Vichy Agreement Near? Darlan Reported Saying So

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Daily Mail said in a Madrid dispatch today that French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan had announced a "full agreement" between the Vichy Government and the United States was near, pledging among other things the neutrality of the French Fleet.

The sending of food to French North Africa will be resumed as a result of the agreement, the report said.

"It is stated," the dispatch said, "that over and above guarantees already given as regards the French West Indies, Vichy is prepared to extend similar assurances in regard to the neutrality of all her African colonies.

"American consular officials will be allowed the fullest opportunities both of inspection and immediate cypher communication with American Ambassador Leahy at Vichy and with Washington."

The guarantees were said to "include, naturally, the neutrality of the French Fleet." Vichy was said to have renewed assurances that a detachment sent to Madagascar was solely to insure the island's neutrality.

The agreement has caused much anger to the Axis, the dispatch concluded, and was said to be regarded in Vichy as the inspiration for a warning by Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, that both Germany and Italy should not trust France.

### Remote Control

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Germany and Italy are reported to have established control commissions throughout Unoccupied France whose activities supersede in many instances the authority of the Vichy Government.

A traveler recently arrived from France, interviewed by the New York Times, reported that the Nazis had established headquarters in Vichy close to the offices of Premier Marshal Philippe Pétain. In Marseille, the paper added, "controllers" numbering more than 100 Germans and Italians are very active.

"The Nazi secret agents have their informers among the French and French police, and denouncements are frequent," the traveler was quoted as saying.

Describing the movement of ships at Marseille, the traveler said the commission experts decided on how much food would go to Axis partners, usually deciding on 60 to 80 per cent for Germany—and sometimes entire cargoes.

The people of Marseille, he said, sometimes have to wait hours to get two eggs and some tomatoes.

### Martinique's Status

VICHY, France, March 23 (AP)—The French have renewed assurances to Washington that the neutrality of Martinique was unchanged by the landing there of an injured crewman from a German submarine, authorized sources said.

These informants said the sailor's arrival on Feb. 21 "did not constitute a violation of neutrality" and that it was "the occasion for new explanations from the French side, explanations which only confirmed the position taken a long time ago."

# Greek Minister Visiting Boston Declares His People Still Are in War

## 'They Shall Not Conquer' Relatives of Survivors Told

**War Activities in New England**

**"They Shall Not Conquer"**—Relatives and surviving crewmates of the more than 200 officers and men lost in the sinkings of the Jacob Jones and the Truxtun heard Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, Commander of the Destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet, declare we are determined that they (our enemies) shall not conquer. We will fight them to the bitter end, and we shall not stop till their power is finished."

The statement was made on the battle-scarred deck of "Old Ironsides" yesterday at the Boston Navy Yard where memorial services were held for the men who went down with the two United States destroyers, lost while guarding American shores.

Both the Jacob Jones and the Truxtun were sunk last month, the first by torpedo off New Jersey and the second in a storm o ff rocky Newfoundland.

Carnations were dropped on the harbor waters in honor of the men who made the sacrifice. Admiral Carpender praised their devotion to duty and said: "The Atlantic sea lanes are open. The destroyers of the Atlantic fleet have kept them so."

**Canadian Plane Crash**—An RCAF airman parachuted to safety and his companion and pilot was lost when a Canadian Army plane plunged to the ground over northern Maine yesterday.

Flying Officer Armour of the No. 3 Training Command handed a curt "bail out" note to his flying mate, Air Craftsman Frank Farrell, when their gas tank neared the empty mark after they became lost in a storm, then remained aboard so long his ultimate leap proved fatal. Airman Farrell landed safely.

**Music Hath Charms**—More than 1,400 Fort Devens soldiers—said to be the largest number ever to assemble in one of the post theaters—attended a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night given in the Play House. Members of the orchestra who donated their talent and time found an enthusiastically appreciative audience. Arthur Fiedler, who conducts the orchestra during the summer Pops and Esplanade Concerts, directed the program. Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist was soloist.

**Local Draft Numbers Not Ready**—It will be at least another week before local draft boards can assign order numbers to registrants in the third draft held Feb 16, Massachusetts Selective Service Headquarters has announced. Work on the new lists cannot commence until the third national master lists are received from Washington, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, explained. Registrants are urged not to telephone their local boards to inquire for their serial or order numbers, but serial numbers may be found on bulletin boards at local draft board offices.

**Cambridge Man Thought Safe**—Mrs. Mary Polk Drake Hoeffel of Cambridge has received a telegram from the Navy Department advising her that her husband, Capt. Kenneth M. Hoeffel, was not aboard the gunboat Asheville, presumed lost in action off Java. The telegram read: "Latest information establishes the fact that your husband was not aboard the Asheville when she was lost." Original reports of the sinking named Captain Hoeffel as in command of the gunboat.

**Three in One**

Technical Sergeant Gregory MacDermott, Roxbury, Mass., of the 26th Division Headquarters Company at Camp Edwards is not tipping his hat to the general. He is wearing the fiber liner over the knitted toque of the new type United States Army helmet and is showing how well the steel outside covering fits over the other two parts of the outfit. Sergeant MacDermott is wearing his service gas mask, combat pack, and is carrying his rifle in slung position.

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## All-American Rule Reduces Fishing Fleet

Because all-American crews are a requirement on all fishing vessels before permission is granted by the Captain of the Port for the vessels to leave the harbor, nearly half of the inshore fishing vessels of the Boston fleet are now idle.

About 50 of these small draggers and motorboats are now tied up here and similar conditions prevail at other New England fishing ports, because citizens could not be found to man them. Many of the fishermen now classed as enemy aliens have been fishing out of Boston for years, but neglected to become naturalized.

Citizens working in fish handling or processing plants ashore, but who have had sea experience, are being urged to return to fishing, to help get some of the vessels back into service, and at the same time make room in the shore plant for aliens who are banned from going to sea for the duration of the war.

## Last Coastwise Service Out Of Hub Is Halted

Wartime suspension of the Ocean Steamship Company's freight service between Boston and Savannah, Ga., via New York—last coastwise steamer service out of the port of Boston—leaves Boston today with only transocean steamer service for the first time in its history.

Passenger service was discontinued nearly three months ago by the Ocean Steamship Company, commonly called the Savannah Line, as the Government found need of more of the company's ships. The freight service was suspended Saturday.

One by one, the various lines that maintained coastwise and intercoastal ocean passenger and freight service to and from Boston suspended operations as some of the ships were sold, and later on more were taken over by the Government.

Men long connected with harbor and port business here said today it was the first time that Boston had no regular coastwise or intercoastal ocean steamship service. In the first World War, there was some service maintained, they stated.

The Savannah Line has maintained service for nearly a century, and at one time had frequent sailings. Originally, the line operated between Boston and Savannah, but in recent years it added a call at New York in both directions. When the Eastern Steamship Lines dropped their daily service, the Savannah was the only water line for freight moving to New York.

Intercoastal ships were withdrawn from service recently to permit the vessels to be handed over to the Government for the duration of the war.

Even transocean service is now under Government direction, all vessels being subject to orders of the War Shipping Administration.

## Maple Sirup Prices Show Slight Rise

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., March 23—Maple sirup prices this year may be expected to run about 50 cents a gallon higher than last year, according to the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture.

The maple sirup season is now well under way and some producers in the central and southern section of the State have made considerable quantities of sirup already. The Department of Agriculture reports that its inspections to date indicate that the sap has been running good and that the quality of the sirup has been high.

Producers expect that this will be a record year as to production, and it is generally conceded that the demand will be greater than the supply. Of course many of the producers will retain more sirup and sugar for their own use this year than in recent years, because of the white sugar shortage. Generally speaking, the sirup is selling about 50 cents a gallon higher than last year's prices of $2.25 to $2.50 a gallon. The Department of Agriculture says that these increases appear to be justified by present conditions but that producers should be warned against too drastic advances which will bring only detrimental results to the maple products business as a whole.

## New Haven Plant Damaged by Fire

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Fire badly wrecked a small plant of the High Standard Manufacturing Corporation here today and Fire Marshal Jeremiah Dunn, who estimated damage at $50,000, said an investigation would be conducted to determine if sabotage was involved.

Mr. Dunn revealed that the first firemen to reach the scene had reported that the factory was afire in several places with separate blazes burning in the front and rear of the building.

The plant made small arms, principally target pistols, and had one Government order, officials said. They expressed a belief that most of the damaged machinery could be salvaged and added that the 130 men employed in the plant could be shifted to two other factories where the concern makes machine guns, gun barrels and other equipment.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Thomas E. Hurley, C.S.B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, near Common Street, Belmont, 8 p. m.

"Basic Christian Convictions" will be the general theme of a religious forum at which Dr. Robert L. Calhoun, Professor of Historical Theology at Yale Divinity School, will be the principal speaker. This is a three-day session and each lecture will be given in Pendleton Hall, Wellesley College, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Carnival and Ball, at the Hotel Vendome, Commonwealth Ave. This is the final event of the Skiers' Evening Association and will feature the music of Rolfe Rogers' Orchestra. This event is under the auspices of the Ski Bulletin and is open to the public at 9 p. m.

Clarinet recital by Orville Cramer, in Recital Hall at the New England Conservatory of Music. The public is invited to attend, at 8:15 p. m.

### Tuesday

Piano Recital at the Gardner Museum by Miss Lucille Monaghan. Open to the public without charge at 2:45 p. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Miniature Rooms" will be the subject of a discussion by Mrs. Hayward and will be illustrated with lantern slides. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Contemporary Russian Music" will be the subject of a lecture illustrated on the piano by Nicholas Slonimsky, noted composer and conductor, before the Russian War Relief weekly tea. The public is invited to attend. Tea will be served at 3:30 and the lecture will begin at 4 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 9.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4.**

Wide World

**The Maple Sap Is Running in New Hampshire**

In Marlboro, N. H., the maple sap is running, and that is good news to the housewife who is thinking in terms of sugar substitutes these days. It's good news to the farmer, too, who anticipates a bigger demand than ever for his product. These pictures were taken on the farm of Charles T. Richardson of Marlboro, where more than 1,000 pails, hung on the trees in his sugar orchard, will produce some 300 gallons of sirup during the four-weeks season. (1) Clifford Wilson, a worker, collects the filled buckets to be carried to the collecting tank. The oversize cover on the pails keeps dirt and sticks from the tree from falling into the sirup. (2) Oxen are used for hauling the collecting tank from tree to tree as Clifford Wilson checks the contents of the pails. (3) The filled bucket is delivered to the sugar house, where the sap is evaporated into sugar or sirup. (4) Inside the sugar house, Mr. Richardson tends the wood-burning evaporator in which the sap is boiled down into sugar or sirup. The raw sap is poured into one end of the long trays and moves through the various sections until it emerges as sirup. It requires about an hour to produce two gallons of sirup.

## Envoy Says Residents in U. S. Are Aiding American Efforts

Greece is still in the war. That is the assurance given here today by the Greek Minister to the United States, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos.

Mr. Diamantopoulos, who is making his first visit to Boston on the invitation of the Americans of Greek origin throughout New England, was guest of honor at a reception given at the Harvard Club Tomorrow, Harvard University will honor him with a banquet, and the Greek Women's Club of Greater Boston will give a tea for him and Mrs. Diamantopoulos.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Greek Minister declared that Greek aviators are busy in North Africa, a large Greek commercial fleet serves the Allies, and Greek sailors who have just been given four destroyers by the British Government are working with the navies of the United Nations.

**War Effort Supported**

Americans of Greek origin are supporting vigorously America's war efforts. For example, the Greek Orthodox Church in Boston, with about 500 members, has placed its goal of defense bonds at $500,000. This drive is being led by the Assistant United States Attorney, Alexander D. Varkas. The Greek Church at Baltimore, Maryland, far exceeded its defense bonds goal of $250,000.

Unlike certain groups of "New Americans," the Greeks, who are scattered throughout all the states of the Union, are completely united in their support of the war effort. Though individualistic on most points, they are one in their determination to help America win.

Americans of Greek origin regularly speak to Greece over the short-wave radio WRUL and the radiocasts are a source of much encouragement.

The Greek Minister stated that a supreme problem was how to relieve Greece's appalling food situation. Hundreds of thousands of Greeks, he asserted, are without sufficient food. Great Britain has permitted the shipping of cereals from Turkey, but means of shipping are insufficient. Some condensed milk and canned fish has been brought in.

**Token of Intentions**

The United States sent Greece 2,300 tons of flour out of lease-lend supplies but that was little more than a token of good intentions. The American Friends of Greece have raised $5,500,000 to aid the suffering nation.

Greek morale has not collapsed, the Minister asserted, and the Greeks hope relief will come soon through a victory of the United Nations.

A banquet attended by hundreds of New England Greeks was held last night in Boston. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall gave the Minister, who was guest of honor, a warm welcome, expressed his appreciation of Greece's heroic fight against powerful invaders, and declared that America would win in this struggle.

Mr. Diamantopoulos, in replying, pointed out the strong ties between the United States and Greece and said they were due not only to a similarity of national ideals, but also to the presence in America of hundreds of thousands of loyal men and women of Greek origin. Greece, he said, was proud of the contribution these settlers made to American progress and prosperity, while they also were proud to serve America in the present struggle.

This evening, on the occasion of the anniversary of Greek Liberation, a national banquet of Americans of Greek origin will be held in Washington under auspices of the American Hellenic Educational Association, which has branches throughout the country. President Roosevelt has long been an honorary member of this society. The principal speaker will be Attorney General Francis Biddle.

American Friends of Greece also will hold a banquet this evening in New York at Columbia University. Toastmaster will be Dr. Nichoals Murray Butler, President of Columbia, with Adolf Berle of the State Department as principal speaker.

## Post of U. S. Commissioner At Present Vacant in Boston

Boston today is without an active United States Commissioner, the Federal equivalent of local police or district courts in criminal cases.

Edward Donovan of Dorchester, who passed on last night, was the last Commissioner to preside at criminal hearings in the Federal Building. Senior Commissioner Howard W. Robbins of Lexington still holds his post but his duties at Lieut-Colonel in the Army render him inactive in the Commissioner's office. However, he may be called upon to fill the gap until the justices of Federal District Court of Massachusetts appoints a successor, and possibly two, to Mr Donovan.

The gap in the Commissioner's office comes at a time when their work was beginning to climb again after a sharp fall immediately following repeal of the 18th Amendment. Prosecution of prohibition cases was lively during the '30's and constituted the bulk of the Commissioners' cases.

The Commissioners' job is to pass on what is called "probable cause"—the possibility that the defendant before them committed the crime with which he is charged. If the Commissioner—they customarily sit singly—decides there is no probable cause, he dismisses the complaint. Otherwise, he orders the defendant held for the Grand Jury.

Recently, Congress gave the Commissioners a little more work to do. By an act passed in October, 1940, the Commissioners were given jurisdiction to try and pass sentence on defendants in petty cases designated by the Federal District Court.

The Commissioners are odd sticks in the Federal house. They are probably the only part of the judiciary still operating under the "fee" system. No salary goes with the commissionership. A commissioner is paid per diem, plus established fees for issuing certain legal documents. This was profitable during prohibition, but during more recent dull days of the Commissioners' office less work has meant less receipts. Out of the receipts of the office, the Commissioners must pay office expenses, including the salary of Miss Marion Farrington, who has capably filled the post of secretary for several years.

For a time, three Commissioners were on duty in Boston. They were Mr. Robbins, Mr. Donovan and Henry N. Guterman, who resigned to devote his time entirely to the practice of law. Nothing bars a Commissioner from practicing law while holding office.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

**Boston and Vicinity** Continued moderately cold this afternoon and tonight, with temperature falling to near freezing tonight. 15 to 25 mile per hour wind, diminishing slowly tonight.

**Southwest Maine and New Hampshire:** Continued moderately cold this afternoon and tonight, with light snow flurries in the north sections ending late tonight, except in the higher mountain districts.

**Massachusetts and Connecticut:** Continued moderately cold this afternoon and tonight with snow flurries in the Berkshires, ending by evening.

**Rhode Island:** Continued moderately cold this afternoon and tonight.

**Vermont:** Light snow flurries this afternoon and tonight, ending late tonight, except in the higher mountain sections. Continued moderately cold.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 4:54 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 5:13 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:38 p. m.

## Brann to Seek Congress Seat

LEWISTON, Maine, March 23 (AP)—Former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D), asserting he was responding to a "general demand" that he run, said over the week end that he would be a candidate for United States Representative in the First Maine District at the primary election in June.

Mr. Brann, a Lewiston lawyer, was Maine's governor from 1932 to 1936, the only Democrat to win a second term since the Civil War. He recently was named chairman of the Federal Hard Fuel Committee.

A strong vote-getter, Mr. Brann said that his "very intimate association with the Administration in Washington" should give him a sound grasp of national affairs with which to serve the district now represented by James C. Oliver (R) of South Portland.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
and the
Angell Animal Hospital
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Special campaign is starting to raise funds for extensive additions to the Society's Animal Hospitals in Boston and Springfield.
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## Road's Head Sidetracked; U. S. Runs It

PEORIA, Ill., March 23 (AP)—The Federal Government held under its jurisdiction today the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, one of the nation's short but vital links of transportation and the first line taken over by the Government since the postwar period 22 years ago.

Formal seizure of the road was made yesterday when Government representatives took over active management of the line, which will remain under Federal rule until final settlement of a labor dispute.

They acted on President Roosevelt's executive order which was issued Saturday after George P. McNear, Jr., President of the 239-mile line, rejected demands to arbitrate an 85-day-old strike. President Roosevelt's action was the first seizure of a railroad since the nation entered the war. [Nine months after the World War, President Wilson placed all railroads and steamship lines under Government control. It was not until early in 1920 that Congress acted to have the roads returned to the private corporations which owned them.]

After J. W. Barriger, Associated Director of the Office of Defense Transportation and named Federal manager of the road, presented Mr. Roosevelt's seizure order to Mr. McNear, he announced the Government would operate the line "in such a manner . . . as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

Mr. Barriger said that although Mr. McNear would remain as President he would "be on the sidelines until such a time as the conditions in President Roosevelt's orders have been fulfilled." He added the road's control would be turned over to Mr. McNear "when the labor dispute is settled to the satisfaction of all parties."

All operating officials except Mr. McNear were invited by the new manager to join his staff in the same capacity in which they have been employed. Mr. McNear will have no operational duties, Mr. Barriger said, and his salary was "a matter between Mr. McNear and the corporation."

Mr. Barriger and eight other Federal Government representatives, who accompanied the manager here, will be in direct charge of the road's management.

Mr. Barriger said title to the road, which operates between Effner, Ind., and Keokuk, Iowa, would remain with the company; revenues received from operations would accrue to the Federal manager, and a table of compensation for the road would be decided later.

With "certain exceptions," all of the 104 employees who went on strike on Dec. 28 over dispute of a new contract, will be returned to their jobs under the working agreement which existed prior to the walkout Mr. Barriger explained. The strike ended Saturday when the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen withdrew pickets after Mr. Roosevelt's order.

The unions had contended the new contract would abolish seniority in job assignments and reduce wages, whereas the management argued the proposed pact would raise wages an average of 26.7 per cent. All efforts by Federal agencies to arbitrate the dispute were unsuccessful.

## *Eyes of the Army and Navy Scan the Seas for Enemy Forces*

Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps; Official United States Navy

### Reception Committee—American Style

**Top left: Boyce Harvey, a bombardier of the First Air Force, Atlantic Coastal Frontier, gets the range on his gun while practicing. Top right: Fliers at an eastern air base, dressed in warm winter clothing, study a map after receiving flight instructions. Left center: Aviation Cadet Manford Susman (right) of Houston, Texas, zips the cover off his bomb sight and gets set for a practice flight in a B-18 at an Air Corps Bombardier Training School; at left is the instructor, Lieut. I. P. McTaggart of Buffalo, N. Y. Right center: A nonrigid airship of the Navy on coastal patrol. Bottom: a group of Air Corps men at an eastern airport prepare for flight in a medium bomber. Guards stand at left; other jump from a jeep car, two remove the winter hood for engines, still others study a map.**

## Co-Pilot Describes Hunt for U-Boats

*Off the Atlantic shores of the United States, one of the most dramatic battles of the war is being fought—our campaign to check Germany's submarine attack on Allied shipping. In the following story—written by a bomber co-pilot—you are given an account of how the Army Air Patrol operates. The climax is an actual attack on a German submarine.*

**By Lieut. Hugh D. Maxwell**
*Wide World-Associated Press*

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y., March 23—The seas off Long Island look different from a giant Army patrol bomber loaded with TNT.

Once there was a smiling expanse of blue sea. Pointed white sails could be seen against the darkness of the water, little tufts of foam in their wake. Coastal steamers churned to and from New England and the South with their vacationing passengers.

On this particular day, a dark, cold, foggy winter morning, everything is changed.

A certain tenseness holds the plane and its crew. At a "brief," our squadron commander sketched the route of the patrol on a green chart as pilot, navigator, and bombardier stuffed themselves into the heavy sheepskin flying clothes.

We're ready to take off. The radio man and photographer climb into the tail. We, the pilot co-pilot, navigator and bombardier go up front. It's not crowded, but we seem to get in each other's way.

**We Take Off**

Another roar of the motors, then taxing across the field, the captain and I adjust our seats. The plane drives ahead in a burst of power.

Three jobs all silently join hands in a flight such as this. The pilot, of course, is the commander, but with a curious dependence on his teammates, the bombardier, and navigator.

Flying so close to the water you can't use your parachute, and once the plane hits the water our life belts won't do us any good because we couldn't get out.

Each is at his post, from the bombardier in the nose to the gunner in the tail. Phones connect everywhere. The radio maintains a silence that reveals nothing to the enemy.

Suddenly, an electric tensing. "Off to the right about a mile"—the bombardier's hoarse voice calls on the interphone.

The eerie siren of the landing gear, lowered to reduce speed, sounds. Tense and taut, everyone's eyes are on what might be a periscope and its telltale wake.

We pass over the spot. It was nothing.

**Raft Sighted**

We change our direction. One by one we discover ships, as a terrier finds rabbits, by nosing into everything we see. And then from the shore word comes, "SOS from a given position. Investigate." We head for the area. We won't be able to rescue anyone, but we can guide ships to the survivors. And, oh, if we could only find that sub!

Then we sight something. It is a raft. Seven, no eight, men are kneeling or sitting as it bobs in the chopping sea.

We nose further off in the direction indicated. In a brief moment, we sight and circle two dories, one with 14 and the other with 20 men. Instantly we flash word to our base—"ship submarined."

Back and forth we circle looking for the conning tower or the periscope. For half an hour more we fly around. Then in the distance we sight a ship. The radio goes into action. Details are exchanged. The rescuing ship cuts through the water, full steam.

We head for home still hoping to get a crack at that sub. We have never seen one—don't know what it'll feel like when we do.

**Low-flying Blimp**

Then as one man the Captain and I jump up . . . almost through the windshield. We exchange glances. The Captain picks up the phone, tells the bombardier to open the bomb bay, warns the camera man to get ready. There's a speck, broadening into a horizontal object in the distance.

It looks like a ship. No, it's not a ship, it looks like a sub now! We step it up.

As we near, an interminable lapse of seconds, we see it is a Navy blimp flying close to the water. We turn to head for home.

But just as we are almost resigned to giving up, the blimp drops a flare indicating a sub below.

The captain banks the ship practically over on its side. He orders the bombardier to stand by, lines up the plane on the flare, makes the "run," and then as we fly over the flare, the bomb hits!

Our ship, only 700 feet above water, bounces crazily. We all look back and watch the water spout . . . a hundred feet high!

The captain banks the plane sharply as we go back to see our handiwork. The bombardier has blasted the flare to bits. And instead splotches of oil trail up.

We circle. The blimp gives us no sign of congratulation . . . just drops its nose down again and continues its search.

There goes another flare! we zoom down again.

That one was a depth charge, and as we turn there is just enough time to see the full spout in all its majesty.

**Blimp is Persistent, Too**

The blimp like a hound on the scent noses right down into the water again. Another bomb, another and another. The sea is literally sprinkled with patches of oil. Then as we circle the blimp another of our planes appears.

Two destroyers loom up in the distance. These racehorses of the Navy are coming at full steam, looking for the submarine and its victims.

We go forward to meet them as our other plane continues the search. Before reaching the scene of action the destroyers zig-zag along. One sets off a series of thick smoke. We wonder what's going on, and then suddenly, explosion after explosion and the water leaps high. They were depth charges.

We turn into the setting sun and head for home. On the way I make a few sketches of what we saw . . . helps me relax. Back in the minds of each one of us we are all wondering when we are going to move from this patrol duty to the more strenuous job of combat flying. We talk about it.

The bombardier thinks he'll see a movie for excitement.

## Portland Men Plan A Victory Garden

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Ten Portland businessmen and educators have pledged their spare time here in the hope of alleviating, at least in some measure, the problems presented by the evacuation of Japanese truck gardeners from Oregon's strategic coastal area.

The 10 men, who, as they phrase it, are "stepping in where the Japanese truck gardeners are stepping out," have leased seven acres of fertile Columbia River bottom land—formerly part of a Japanese-owned truck garden—where they plan to raise a Victory garden, with each man doing the hoeing and spading himself.

It is the belief of this group that such co-operative gardens will help fill the vacancy left on the 304 Oregon farms when the 1,707 Japanese nationals and the 2,454 Japanese-Americans have been evacuated. Although the evacuation of alien truck gardeners has not taken place as yet, discussion of such action has delayed the State's whole growing program, and unless direct action is taken at once, Oregon's supply of fresh vegetables may be considerably curtailed, the 10 men believe.

## Professors Urge U. S. Advertising

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 23 (AP)—Frank B. Hutchinson, professor of journalism at Rutgers University, urges that the Federal Government turn to advertising to "transform a half defense-minded people into a wholly victory-minded nation."

"Advertising," he said in a statement, "is arousing, guiding, inspiring the British people to an all-out production effort. This same force is selling victory bonds in Canada at a rate to make us look like a nation fumbling to let someone else pay the check."

Professor Hutchinson asserted that advertising had a big job to do in "our drive for victory. Washington must turn draftsmen loose on blueprints, some crowd-the-line bond buying action, some eyes-off-the-clock labor, minds-off-the-profits management, and real step-on-the-gas production.

"Advertising, which sold us the pleasure of soft living, can sell us the need for hard fighting."

"Washington must turn on the power of advertising," he said. "If not, other half-hearted efforts may not matter."

## *New Mexico Indians Lend But With 'No Liquor' String*

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—The tribe Acoma are clean-living Indians.

Recently they invested $4,000 in defense bonds. As an afterthought they sent the Government this wire:

"We are glad to let Uncle Sam use our money, but please inform him that we do not wish the funds used to buy liquor for the soldiers."

## Postal Aids to Work Longer

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 23—Suspension of the 40-hour week for post office employees, authorized in a bill just passed by Congress, is expected to become effective in certain rushed post offices as soon as President Roosevelt signs the measure, it was said today at the Post Office Department.

Not covered by the federal Wage-Hour Law, post office workers will receive slightly more than regular pay for overtime, but not time and a half, as in interstate industry.

Overtime pay provided in the law is figured by a system of many years' standing. Regular pay for a $2,100 clerk on a 40-hour week is at the rate of 71 cents an hour. Overtime amounts to 86 cents.

The bill passed by Congress authorizes the Postmaster General to extend the 40-hour week if exigencies of the time demand and allows him to give overtime pay in lieu of compensating time off. The law will remain in effect until six months after the end of the war.

## Feb. 16 Draftees Must Answer 35 More Questions About Jobs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 23—Men between the ages of 36 and 45 who registered for the draft on Feb. 16 will have to take an evening off to reply to 35 questions on the selective service occupational questionnaire now being distributed through local draft boards.

The questionnaire calls for a more complete analysis than most men have ever made of their jobs.

In items where duties are described, the registrant is told to give exact information, as for example: "clean, adjust and repair watches and clocks. I take them apart and examine the parts through an eyepiece to find which parts need repair. I repair or replace parts. Sometimes I make a new part using a lathe and hand tools. I clean the parts and put them back together again."

Questionnaires are to be returned within 10 days of the receipt date shown by the local board stamp.

Answers to the 35 questions will be the first installment of a mass of information to be assembled for the nation's manpower pool. This group will not be immediately subject to military service, but the data obtained will be forwarded through state directors of selective service for use by the national roster of scientific and specialized personnel in locating persons with certain professional and technical qualifications and by the United States Employment Service for locating persons having skills in critical or essential occupations.

At the present time, the occupational questionnaire will be sent only to registrants of the third registration. Later it will be to registrants of the first and second registrations and of future registrations, it was said at Selective Service Headquarters.

The occupational questionnaire has no connection with the regular questionnaire Form 40 which is sent to all selective service registrants to obtain information on which classification for possible military service is based. It is designed to furnish information on the present employment activities of registrants and on other skills or abilities.

"The data gathered," it was said at headquarters, "will serve as an important aid in achieving a more complete and efficient utilization of the manpower of the country in connection with the war production program outlined by the President."

## Army Approves $418,883,630 On Rivers, Harbors Projects

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Army Engineers reported to Congress today that $418,883,630 could be "profitably expended" in the next fiscal year on flood control work and rivers and harbors projects.

President Roosevelt's budget recommended only 162,800,000 for War Department non-military functions which include flood control and rivers and harbors projects. However, the House Rivers and Harbors Committee has approved a $987,000,000 omnibus bill embracing various flood control and harbor projects and, in addition, the $288,000,000 St. Lawrence Power Project, the Florida Ship Canal and other public works.

For some 150 dams, dikes, levees and other flood control works in the Northeast, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and elsewhere, Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, until recently Chief of Engineers, suggested in his annual report a maximum total outlay of $262,760,420. Of this $6,733,020 would be for maintenance.

For waterways improvements, he reported $52,287,900 in new work had the engineers' approval plus $50,885,310 for maintenance.

In addition, there was recommended separately the expenditure of $50,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi and its tributaries, $100,000 for emergency work in this basin, and $2,850,000 on the Sacramento River, California.

The recommendations, contained in a bulky, detailed report on the status of hundreds of existing individual construction projects, included also $4,166,900 for a power installation on the Bonneville, Oregon, Columbia River Dam.

Aside from the continuing annual program for the Mississippi and tributaries, the largest of the approved flood control projects was a suggested $16,500,000 outlay on the Wolf Creek Reservoir in Kentucky.

Other major flood control recommendations included: Denison Reservoir, Texas and Oklahoma, $15,000,000; Arkansas River Basin, Tulsa District, $14,960,000; Bluestone Reservoir, West Virginia, $11,450,000; and Norfolk Reservoir, Arkansas, $11,000,000.

Topping the list of approved new rivers and harbors improvements was a proposed $12,180,300 outlay for the nine-foot navigation channel of the Mississippi River between the Missouri and Minneapolis.

Other major recommendations included:

Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, California, $5,794,000; New York and New Jersey Channels, $5,000,000; Missouri River, between Kansas City, Mo., and Sioux City, Iowa, $4,990,000.

## *Movie Stars Foster Mexican Good Will*

ENSENADA, Mexico, March 23 (AP)—Hollywood stars turned into dust-begrimed troupers yesterday and trekked 200 miles by special train and bus over the mountains to this Lower California Mexican military headquarters in the biggest show in the United States international good will entertainment program to date.

A cast of 50 movie luminaries in a party of 132, including Lupe Velez, James Cagney, Joan Bennett, Ann Miller, Desi Arnaz, Lucille Ball, the Merry Macs, Mary Martin, Stan Laurel, Oliver Hardy, and Irving Berlin, gave a four-hour performance in the Teatro Mayan on Ensenada's main street before a packed house of 2,500 Mexican soldiers and sailors.

The expedition was staged by the Motion Picture Society for the Americas, a section of the Rockefeller Latin-American Relations Committe, and the Hollywood Victory Committee.

Lieut. Asner Zeritina of the Mexican Navy, who welcomed the expedition on behalf of President Avila Camacho and the Mexican Government, said "the sincere friendship of the United States is evidenced by Hollywood sending to Mexico as big a show as has gone out to any of its own Army camps."

## President Wants To Keep CCC, NYA

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt was described by a White House secretary yesterday as very much opposed to abolishing the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration.

The Chief Executive arranged to confer during the day with Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, author of a bill to eliminate these agencies in the interest of economy.

Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, told reporters that Mr. Roosevelt regarded the CCC and NYA as "perfectly essential wartime services."

The President, he added, felt the NYA is doing a valuable service in the training of men in skilled trades, and that the CCC is accomplishing essential work in addition to protecting the nation's forests against fires.


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# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Vogue Editor Depicts Fashions' War Role

Edna Woolman Chase, Editor-in-Chief of Vogue, talked about the "freezing" of women's fashions for the duration of the war at the luncheon of the Fashion Group of Boston in the Copley-Plaza Hotel today, and about the role which the fashion industry could play in today's national picture.

She termed the phenomenon of freezing the silhouette, "perhaps the most definite-sounding, wide-sweeping thing that has yet happened to fashions," and added as her own opinion that it was an unfortunate phrase for the Government to have hit upon because it had such forbidding implications. However, she added, "when some new regulations on restriction becomes law, there is no longer a question of our being willing to abide by it; we must abide by it, and that's that."

And, she went on, "We not only want to abide by it; we want, if we are loyal and intelligent, to believe in it and to understand it."

Mrs. Chase referred briefly to the congressional investigation of the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie recently as head of the Textile Division of the War Production Board, as "an example of the kind of thing we are going to be confronted with, more and more, in the days to come," largely, she believes, because of a perfectly human failure of the fashion industries always to understand and interpret correctly what was wanted of them.

**Bad Design Won't Survive**

Mrs. Chase believes that it is misleading to say that the freezing of fashions will prevent a dress from becoming obsolete. She pointed out that intelligent women always have bought clothes with an eye to their not becoming obsolete, and that on the other hand "a bad design won't survive just because a law is passed that says it shall."

She asserted that the fashion industries must conduct themselves henceforth so that American women will learn to trust them. "Just because the fashion business has been one in which considerable exaggeration was considered perfectly normal and legitimate," she said, "we, perhaps more than other industries, must watch our step."

"We who buy and sell and publicize fashion today," she went on, "must understand that ours is a big responsibility, and that on how we advise women to buy depends on how much confidence and good faith American women will continue to have in us."

Blackstone

**Edna Woolman Chase**

Editor in Chief of Vogue, who was the speaker at today's luncheon of the Fashion Group of Boston in the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Mrs. Chase predicted that designers would do even better work within the confines of the restrictions that were being placed upon them. "They can do with a little needling," she said, adding that she intended no pun. "If there are specific problems and specific spurs, they seem to create better."

**Economy in Cloth**

She said that clothing would be more economically cut, with fewer ruffles, overskirts, dirndls, and extra needless jackets, as has been the case during other wars.

But in spite of economies and other restrictions, she predicted that "we shall still be the best-dressed nation on earth when we take our place in the Victory Parade."

On the question of uniforms for women, Mrs. Chase was firm in her assertion that uniforms should be worn only when required by regulation and when absolutely necessary. "Personally," she declared, "I think a whole lot of effective work and training can be done in the good old simple shirtwaist dress. Your heart can be just as stout under an organdie frill as a khaki shirt, and nine times out of ten you can get about just as quickly in your short skirt as in your long slacks."

Allure, she said, was impossible to achieve in a uniform, and added: "Just because you admire a man in uniform, don't think it works the other way."

## Belmont Institute to Hear 'Information and Propaganda'

The Seventh District of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be guest of the Belmont Woman's Club at a District Club Institute on Wednesday in Belmont Town Hall.

Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard University, former Director of the French Ministry of Information in Paris, will speak on "Information and Propaganda" as a feature of the afternoon session which will be devoted to the subject of international relations. Mrs. Max Ulin, State Chairman of that Department, will preside at the afternoon meeting which begins at 2 o'clock.

Opening at 10:30 a. m., the morning session will include a generous list of topics: "What the Institute Can Mean to the Average Club Member," Mrs. Harold R. Moulton; "Club Courtesies," Mrs. Leroy Jordan; "How to Get and Hold New Members," Mrs. Edgar Gregor; "What the Federation Can Do for Your Club," Mrs. Dana Sargent; "Parliamentary Procedure," Mrs. Raymond Calpin; "Press Notices," Miss Estelle Marsh; "Topics," Mrs. Nathaniel Smith; "War Relief Committee Activities," Mrs. Walter H. Woods.

Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., President of the Belmont Woman's Club, will welcome the guests and present Mrs. Fred Winslow Fisher, Director of the Seventh District. Mrs. Kirby Webster, State Chairman of Club Institutes, will preside in the morning.

Luncheon at 12:30 p. m. will be served in the club house of the hostess club.

## Third Concert Of Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music will hold its third concert of the season Monday evening, March 30, at 8:30 o'clock at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street.

A program of sixteenth and seventeenth century music has been arranged, to be played by Paul Federowsky on the descant viol, Albert Bernard on the viola d'amore and treble viol, Alfred Zighera on the viola da gamba, Gaston Dufresne on the violone, and Putnam Aldrich on the harpsichord—all being members of the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments.

Stuart Wilson, tenor, will sing a group of songs.

Guest tickets may be obtained at the door.

## Everett Club to Entertain

The Friday Club of Everett will be hostess to the Seventh District American Home Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Thursday, at the Universalist Church, Broadway, Everett.

Speakers at the morning session convening at 10:30 o'clock will be Mildred Beryl Palmer on "Books on this Season's Shelf," and Rita M. Pettingill on "The Needle and I." Mrs. Robert M. Magee is President of the Hostess Club. Director of the Seventh District, Mrs. Fred W. Fisher, and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood the District's Adviser, will be present at the Institute, as will also Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, Southern Vice-Chairman of the American Home division of the State Federation.

Luncheon will be followed by an afternoon session at 2 o'clock at which featured speakers will be Miss Helen M. Dauncey of the Community Recreation Service, who will talk on "Home Made Fun"; Robert Graves of the Adams & Swett Company, whose subject is "Care of Rugs," and Roger B. Withington who will discuss "Facts and Fashions in Decorating."

Reservations for luncheon may be made with Mrs. Ralph E. Farnsworth of Everett.

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc. 11.79mc and 15.38mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

## Women Plan Discussion Of Refugee Issue

A tea at the home of Mrs. George Willard Smith, 200 Ivy Street, Brookline, will be given by the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women tomorrow at 2:30 p. m., and Dr. Elizabeth Anthony Dexter of Belmont will tell of some of the problems of transporting refugees out of Nazi-conquered countries, under the subject, "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea."

Mrs. Dexter and her husband, Dr. Robert C. Dexter, were associated with the Unitarian Service Committee in Lisbon until recently, and while there they were instrumental in helping hundreds of Poles, Czechs, anti-Nazi Germans, Austrians, and others get to safe countries.

This was the second trip Mrs. Dexter and her husband had made to Europe since the outbreak of the war, the first being in 1940. It was due to their findings at that time that the Service Committee was established.

The tea has been arranged by the Committee on Fellowships which includes Mrs. Frederick A. Cosgrove of Waban, chairman, Miss Caroline M. Holt of Newton Centre, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard of West Roxbury, Mrs. William F. Taylor of West Newton, and Mrs. Kenneth G. T. Webster of Milton.

Pourers will be Mrs. B. Alden Thresher of Waban and Mrs. Alden P. White of Boston.

## Defense Gardens Talk by Dempsey

Paul W. Dempsey, Professor of Horticulture at the Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State College, will be the chief speaker at a meeting of the Newton Highlands Garden Club Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Walnut Street.

His subject will be Defense Gardens. Mr. Dempsey has specialized in the growing of vegetables since 1916.

Also, as part of the program, a member of the club will read a paper on the life of the late Grace Sturtevant, Wellesley horticulturist.

## U. S. Agencies in Maine Aiding Move for Student Farm Labor

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 23—In anticipation of a serious shortage of farm labor, particularly during the harvesting season, several governmental departments in Maine are co-operating to devise a way to assure farmers that there will be an ample supply of willing, if youthful, workers. Several agencies are co-operating, including the Governor and Council, the United States Employment Service, the Departments of Education and Agriculture, the Maine Land Use Committee, Maine USDA War Board and the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

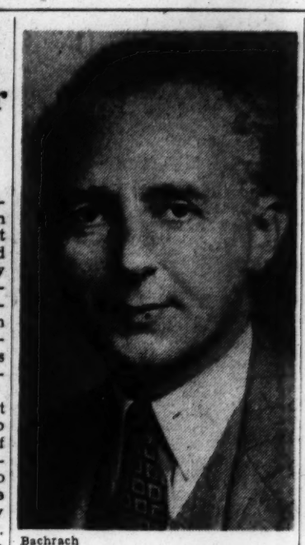
Before the end of the current secondary school year, questionnaires will be sent to many high schools throughout the State to ascertain names and other important information about high school pupils willing to make themselves available for work on the farms; and arrangements will be made with the various school officials for "make-up" privileges. School officials will be urged to co-operate with the program and make available agricultural teachers to assist in enrollment of students, placement and basic instruction.

The program is viewed as having a two-fold accomplishment. Not only will it provide very necessary labor for farms and thus permit no slacking in farm production, but it will give young people under draft age and women not occupied in other defense industries an opportunity to do their part. It is hoped that as many as 5,000 persons will thus be made available for farm work if the threatened shortage materializes. It is pointed out that crop production is essential and that farmers aware of the labor shortage, last year, and seeing their labor supply reduced almost daily will not plant large crops unless they have some assurance the crops can be harvested.

During last year's harvest season many schools were closed to permit children to help. Already there is a great deal of talk about shifting many two-session schools to the one-session plan, thus freeing more of the young people for work on the farms. The situation is regarded as serious. No reliance can now be placed on the transient laborers who for years have found their way into Aroostook County for the potato season. Commissioner Carl H. Smith of the Department of Agriculture has even proposed forming advisory committees to see that draft boards have opportunity to give full consideration to farm workers.

As Mr. Smith has explained, it is not the intention to attempt to interfere with the functioning of the draft boards or with their decisions, but rather to intimate to draftees when deferments can be patriotically asked so that they may be available for the farms.

The present farm labor situation also is attributable to the defense program, many having left the farms for jobs in defense industries. Welfare of farmers is, of course, a vital economic factor in this State and deserving of careful attention which, it appears, the problem will get.



Bachrach

**David Malkiel**

Active head of the David Malkiel Advertising Agency, who will discuss the part advertising plays in National Defense in special WCOP interview this evening from 6:15 to 6:30.

## Radcliffe Girls Willing to Meet War Requirements

Ninety-two per cent of the students who answered the "News" war poll at Radcliffe College recently, stated that they were very willing to put up with shortages and rationing due to the war, in the interest of the emergency facing the country.

Although only one-third of the college was covered by the poll, it was considered fairly indicative of student opinion since students in almost every field and from many regions of the country answered in the 24-hour period.

A large majority thought that the draft would be extended to women eventually, many of them signifying that they "hoped it would be." Opinion was most sharply divided on the question of free speech. Forty-nine per cent maintained that those who speak out against democracy should be silenced at all costs, while 38 per cent thought it more important to maintain the privilege of free speech; 13 per cent were unable to decide unconditionally one way or the other.

## Sermons From Pulpits in Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell, at Church of the Advent (Episcopal):

"Grace" is the name given to the free gift of God's strength to an undeserving but beloved humanity . . . Unless man has constant access to God's grace—contact with that power not of ourselves which makes for righteousness—he cannot stand the pressure of life.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church, (Congregational):

We shall not find heaven anywhere or at any time on earth unless we have it in our hearts. . . . He who is strong and tranquil within, has heaven wherever he goes, and he makes his corner of the world a heaven, too, for all who will respond to his influence with appreciation. . . .

If we will be grateful always for what we have, instead of being sorry for ourselves because we have so little; if, instead of trying to get all we can, we will make the best of what we have; if, instead of comparing ourselves enviously with the more favored, we will be mindful of the less favored, to see how much we can do for them in a simple spirit of brotherly sharing—then, something of God's strength in goodness and his tranquillity of deep, harmonizing insight will be ours, too.

And we shall not have to wait for things to straighten themselves out, as we say. Here and now we can possess heaven on earth for ourselves, and do at least a little toward sharing it with others.

The Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, at Mt. Vernon St. Church (Congregational).

We begin to glimpse what the Christian flag can mean when we see Chiang in China, Kagawa in Japan, a handful of faithful pastors in prison in Germany all putting Christ first and earthly kings second.

When that happens in more of the world, in more of its people, then the kingdom of God will be on its way. Pray for that day, work for it, believe in it.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, at his annual visit to Christ Church, Cambridge:

We must avoid the danger of regarding religion as a means of escape from the problems of the world. If the world is to become better, it will not be because Christians escape these difficulties, but rather because they obtain from God the strength to face them with courage, and a determination to work for the kingdom of God on earth.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

In this conflict, freedom in government and freedom in religion are interdependent. If free government goes down in defeat, practical religious freedom over large areas of the globe will be impossible. . . .

Freedom in religion is more than freedom from something. It must be freedom for something. It is freedom for a nobler spiritual principle of life. This basic freedom enables one to obey all of the great commandment: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind."

## Professional Women's Club Fashion Fete

With the co-operation of one of Boston's large department stores, the Professional Women's Club will hold its annual fashion promenade, bridge, and bazaar tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Mrs. Frank H. Stewart is handling arrangements for the fashion show, and Mrs. George F. Johnson is general chairman of the day. Mrs. Paul M. Greenlaw is in charge of the bridge, which begins at 3 o'clock.

A treasure table is being arranged by Mrs. Leonie Dueth Barry and Mrs. Asa H. Weeks; a "white elephant" table by Mrs. Lester C. Boynton and Mrs. William B. Babson; Miss Lena W. Lenk and Miss Alice Grayce Lenk will preside over a "Little Dumbo" table; Miss Mary H. Sheedy and Mrs. Francis L. Shannon will manage a food table; Mrs. George A. Crittenden a candy table.

Directing the sale of tickets are Mrs. Edna K. Kellom and Miss Edith L. Munroe. Mrs. Sidney L. Sholley is chairman of hostesses.

## D.A.R. Groups Set Programs For the Week

Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution holding meetings this week include Betsy Ross Chapter, whose Executive Board will meet tomorrow at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, at 2 p. m.

A "Conservation" meeting is being planned by Old Blake House Chapter for Wednesday, at which Mrs. William Burnham, State Chairman of Conservation, will be the chief speaker. She will be introduced by the Regent, Mrs. Miles N. Clair.

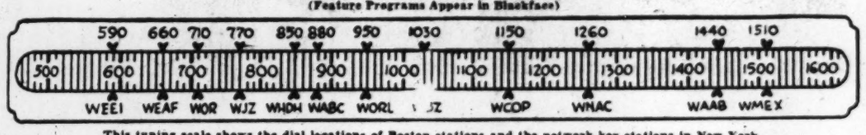
This meeting is being held at 35 Old Morton Street, Mattapan, with Mrs. John Gordon and Mrs. James Strait sharing hostess honors.

Minute Men Chapter will hold its Guest Day at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Friday afternoon, with Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, as guest of honor. Preceded by a reception at 1:30 p. m., the business meeting will convene at 2 p. m. and Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, Regent, will preside. Miss Gretchen Cook, harpist member of the chapter, and E. Quentin Gulliver, reader, will entertain.

Hostesses for the day are Mrs. Eben C. Candage and Mrs. Arthur N. Folsom.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "David Harum"; sk. | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Dance Matinee |
| 3:15 Mark Hawley, News | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Dance Matinee |
| 3:30 News; Snapshots | "John's Other Wife" | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Lester Huff, organ; trio | Dance Matinee |
| 3:45 Musical Camera | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | "King Bard Presents" | Dance Matinee |
| 4:00 Preview | Arthur Tracy, songs | "Backstage Wife" | Colonial Network Orch. | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 "Family Front" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 "Swing Time" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 Press News; Talk | News; Adventure Stories | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Camp Fire Girls | "When a Girl Marries" | Children's program | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | "Dramatic Serial" | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills" | "Superman"; sketch | "We, the Abbotts" | "Jack Armstrong" | Harper House; drama |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | Musical Roundup | "Capt. Midnight"; drama | Five Star News |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news | News; Herb Lewis, songs | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert | Don Polvere's Orchestra |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert; Talk | Town Crier; Defense |
| 6:30 Frank Harper, songs | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | Prime Minister Fraser | Memory Lane | Sports program |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Ask the Children" | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, songs | "Ask the Children" | News of the World | "Here's Morgan"; news | "PM" Reporter; News |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | "Cavalcade of America"; | Dance Orchestra | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | Dance Band |
| 7:45 serial drama | historical drama | Walter Kidder, songs | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | Lud Gluskin's Orchestra |
| 8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz | "I Love a Mystery" | James Melton; Francia White; orchestra | "Sizing Up the News" | State House Topics |
| 8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz | "I Love a Mystery" | Richard Crooks; Alfred | Selective Service System | Round Table: Evacuation |
| 8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; | "True or False"; quiz | Wallenstein's Orchestra | "Music for America"; | WMEX Drama: Essays in |
| 8:45 Elmer Davis | "True or False"; quiz | | tenor; M. Gould's Orch. | Drama |
| 9:00 Radio Theater: | Remember Pearl Harbor | "Doctor I. Q." quiz | Gabriel Heatter, news | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 "Strawb'ry Blonde" | Leighton Noble's Orch. | program | News Service | |
| 9:30 R. Hayworth; Gail | Frontline Headlines | "Labor's Position in This | Glen Gray's Orchestra | Classical Album |
| 9:45 Patrick; D. Ameche | John Kirby's Orchestra | War"; Daniel Tobin | "Miss Meade's Children" | Classical Album |
| 10:00 Freddy Martin's Or. | "Merry-Go-Round" | Percy Faith's Orchestra; | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 Freddy Martin's Or. | "Merry-Go-Round" | vocalists; chorus | Griff Williams' Orchestra | Dance orchestra |
| 10:30 Atty. Gen. Biddle | Treasury Star Parade | Dramatic sketch | "Music That Endures"; | Sports Program |
| 10:45 News; Sports | A to Z in Novelty; Talk | Dramatic sketch | A. Bagglore, tenor; orch. | Sports Program |
| 11:00 News Analyst | News; Music | News Service | Siegfried Wagener, News | Sports Program |
| 11:15 Weather; Master | Music You Want | Local news; Music | Dance Orchestra | Sports Program |
| 11:30 Works of Music; or. | Music You Want | National Assn. of Mfrs.; | "Radio Newsreel"; Ar- | Sports Program |
| 11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or. | Music You Want | speakers; orchestra | thur Mann; recorded | Sports Program |

### Tuesday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | "Sunrise Special"; organ | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 "Uncle Elmer" | Musical Clock; News | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; News | Reveille Roundup | Songs; "Fiesta" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; War Summ'ry | News | Musical Clock | "At the Console" | |
| 8:00 News of the World | News Roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells"; music | Five Star News |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Chet Gaylord, songs | George and Dixie; News | "Morning Watch"; talks | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 Carl Moore's Va- | Headline News; Morning | Musical Roundup | "Morning Varieties" | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 riety Show; News | Toast; music | "Musical Roundup" | "Morning Varieties" | "Rhythm Ramblers" |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue | News; Recordings | "News and Rhythm" | News Service | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 School of the Air | "The Breakfast Club" | Food news | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 School of the Air | "The Breakfast Club" | Concert Internationale | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 9:45 Dramatic sketch | Shopping news | "Musical Roundup" | Dramatization | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 10:00 Valiant Lady | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Bess Johnson" | "N. E. Cupboard" | Studio talk |
| 10:15 "Myrt and Marge" | News; Hum and Strum | "Bachelor's Children" | Australian News; record | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 "Stepmother" | Musical program | "Help Mate"; sketch | "Singing Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 Food Fair | "String Time" | "Road of Life" | Studio speaker | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred Carlson | "Mary Marlin" | News commentator | Guadalaraja Trio |
| 11:15 "Man I Married" | Church in the Wildwood | "Right to Happiness" | Ruth Moss, interview | Organ; Guest |
| 11:30 Bright Horizons; sk. | Two Men and a Girl | "The Bartons"; sketch | Melody Strings | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Music; Talk; K. Ivers | "David Harum"; sketch | Choir Loft | Five Star News |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Hum and Strum | "Gene and Glenn" | John B. Hughes, news | "Rhythm Revue"; Sports |
| 12:15 Big Sister; sketch | "Judy and Jane" | "Kaleidoscope"; music | Defense Agriculture pgm | The Town Crier |
| 12:30 Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and Home | "Musical Roundup" | Italian Melodies | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; Washington news; | Radio Playhouse | Italian Melodies | Monitor Views the News |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | "Baukhage Talking" | News Service | I'll Find My Way | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:15 Serial drama | Gospel songs | "Musical Roundup" | Network program | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:30 Vic and Sade; sk. | N. E. Agricultural News; | Marjorie Mills; house- | Network program | David Allen, tenor |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News | hold talk | Salute to South America | The Playgoer |
| 2:00 Serial drama | U. S. Army Band | "Light of the World" | Cedric Foster | "The Victory Program" |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Contrasts in Melody | "Ohrbach's Daughter" | Colonial Network Orch. | "The Victory Program" |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | "Children in War Time" | "Guiding Light" | School of the Air | Marguerite Porter, songs |
| 2:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Dance Concert | Hymn Recital | School of the Air | Five Star News |
| 3:00 "David Harum"; sk. | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Dance Matinee |
| 3:15 Mark Hawley, News | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Dance Matinee |
| 3:30 News; "Snapshots" | "John's Other Wife" | 'Pepper Young's Family' | "WCAE Airliners"; Earl | Dance Matinee |
| 3:45 Musical Camera | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Truxell; Vocalists | Dance Matinee |
| 4:00 Musical Camera | Club Matinee; variety | "Backstage Wife"; sk | Colonial Network Orch. | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 "Living History" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 Fed. Women's Clubs | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 Press News | News; Adventure Stories | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter, news | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk. | J. Dalton, cowboy songs | "When a Girl Marries" | News; Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Dramatic Serial | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk. | "Four of Us"; music | "We, the Abbotts" | "Jack Armstrong" | "Harper House"; drama |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix" | "Musical Roundup" | "Capt. Midnight"; drama | Five Star News |
| 6:00 News comments | News; Herb Lewis, Songs | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert | Don Polvere's Orchestra |
| 6:15 Voice of Broadway | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | The Town Crier; Talk |
| 6:30 Frazier Hunt | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendesvous" | Memory Lane | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Langworth Concert Orch. |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen"; drama | News of the World | "Confidentially Yours" | PM Reporter, news |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | George Burns and Gracie | "Confidentially Yours" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Dance Band |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | Allen; orch.; songs | Musical program | "Inside of Sports" | Alfredo Antonini's Orch |
| 8:00 "Are You a Missing | Cugat Rhumba Revue | Ray Block's Orchestra; | "What's My Name"; quiz | Alvino Rey's Orchestra |
| 8:15 Heir?"; drama | Cugat Rhumba Revue | vocalists; chorus | program | Electric Choir |
| 8:30 Bob Burns; guests; | Milton Berle, Shirley | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Ned Jordan, Secret | Kenny Baker, Songs |
| 8:45 drama; Elm. Davis | Ross; Bob Crosby's Or. | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Agent"; drama | "Romance in Music" |
| 9:00 "Archie"; comedy; | Famous Jury Trials | Frank Crumit and Julia | Gabriel Heatter, News | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 solos; orchestra | Famous Jury Trials | Sanderson's Quiz | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 Report to the Nation | NBC Symphony Concert, | Fibber McGee and | Sonny Dunham's Orch. | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 Report to the Nation | Leopold Stokowski, Con. | Molly; guests | "Miss Meade's Children" | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 Studio program | NBC Symphony Concert, | Bob Hope; J. Colonna; | John B. Hughes, News | Bruins-Chicago Hockey |
| 10:15 Studio program | Leopold Stokowski, Con. | soloists; orch.; guests | Griff Williams' Orch. | Game |
| 10:30 Public Affairs | Military Analysis of News | Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel- | Tony Pastor's Orch. | Bruins-Chicago game |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Rear Adm. Emory S. Land | son's Or.; songs; comedy | "Under Western Skies" | Five Star News |
| 11:00 News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | Network Program | Dance orchestra |
| 11:15 Rideout; Music | "Music You Want" | Local news; Music | Network Program | Dance orchestra |
| 11:30 Master Works of | "Music You Want" | St. Louis Serenade; Or- | Ed Camden's Orchestra | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Music; orchestra | "Music You Want" | chestra; Vocalists | Ed Camden's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

### Today's FM Programs

**W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"King Bard Presents."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—The Selective Service System.
8:30 p. m.—"Music for America"; Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures"; Tenor; Chorus; Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann; Recorded.

### Short Waves in Boston

**WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.79mc**

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

**WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)**

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

### Today on Short Waves

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Starlight—Variety Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Europe in Chains." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Tuesday, March 24**

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

**Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, March 24**

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (6.04mc), 11.79mc, Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.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# War Practically Halts Connecticut and Merrimack River Flood Control Work

## N. E. Expects Only $2,000,000 For Flood Work During War

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—New England is likely to receive soon only about $2,000,000 in funds already approved by the House, in a $30,000,000 flood control rivers and harbors improvement program recommended for the region.

The program, outlined for Congress yesterday by Army Engineers, was described as one for which money could be spent beneficially in the year beginning July 1.

Because of wartime policy, however, it seemed probable that only the $2,000,000 approved in the annual civil functions appropriation would be available for the present. President Roosevelt has favored accumulating a backlog of flood-control and harbor projects for the post-war period, and funds currently are expended largely on work closely related to defense.

As recommended for the next fiscal year, the New England flood-control program would cost $25,722,500, but little if any of that work is expected to be undertaken before the war ends.

The program calls for the following work:

Merrimack River Basin, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, $1,091,000; Franklin Falls, Reservoir, N. H., $423,000; Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir, N. H., $3,500,000; Clyde, R. I., $277,000; Pontiac Diversion, R. I., $1,042,000; Thames River Basin, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, $1,560,000; Connecticut River Basin, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts and Connecticut, $7,440,000:

Claremont Reservoir, N. H., $3,028,000; Union Village, Vt., $1,600,000; Surry Mountain Reservoir, N. H., $25,000; Birch Hill Reservoir, Mass., $105,000; Knightville Reservoir, Mass., $110,000; Tully Reservoir, Mass., $659,000;

Hartford, Conn., $1,095,000; West Springfield, Mass., $305,000; Springfield, Mass., $50,000; Riverdale, Mass., $490,000; Chicopee, Mass., $170,000; Holyoke, Mass., $1,313,000; Springdale, Mass., $390,000; Winsted, Conn., $140,000 and North Adams, Mass., $909,000.

Recommendations for rivers and harbors improvements:

For new work: Kennebec River, Maine, $94,000; Weymouth Fore River, Mass., $181,000; Plymouth Harbor, Mass., $190,000; Westport River, Mass., $28,000; Fall River Harbor, Mass., $70,000; Taunton River, Mass., $399,000; and Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn., $75,000:

For maintenance: Penobscot River, Me., $35,000; Newburyport, Mass, Harbor, $32,000; Cape Cod Canal, $284,000; Pollock Rip Shoals, Nantucket, Mass., $75,000; Harbor of Refuge, Nantucket, $56,000; Edgartown Harbor, Mass., $20,000; Vineyard Haven Harbor, Mass., $18,750.

Newport River, R. I., $12,500; Fall River Harbor, Mass., $123,000; Pawtucket (Seekonk) River, R. I., $36,000; Harbor of Refuge, Block Island, $17,500; Great Salt Pond, Block Island, $52,000; New London Harbor, Conn., $217,000; Thames River, Conn., $10,000.

Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn., $105,000; Branford Harbor, Conn., $17,500; New Haven Harbor, Conn., $75,000; Housatonic River, Conn., $16,500; Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., $132,000; Southport Harbor, Conn., $10,000; Norwalk Harbor, Conn., $10,000; Stamford Harbor, Conn., $70,000; Greenwich Harbor, Conn., $15,200.

## Tire Shortage May Forestall The Rationing of Gasoline

*Continued from Page 1*

limited to the East and Northwest Pacific States.

As yet, he said, Washington officials are not certain as to how the individual gasoline quotas will be estalished. However, he did say that Washington is planning the utmost liberality in distribution of gasoline to trucking concerns and war production industries.

In addition, he said, Federal officials are giving special thought to supplies for war workers who need their cars for transportation to and form work, and for individuals living in localities not served by adequate public transportation.

Mr. Parkman added that it has not yet even been determined whether the gasoline rationing job will be given to the local rationing boards now handling distribution of new tires and automobiles, and which are to handle rationing of sugar.

Meanwhile the American Petroleum Institute pointed out that every time a tanker is sunk off the American coasts, 100,000 auto tanks are deprived of gas, or 35,000 home oil burners, of oil.

In the first two and one half months of 1942, East Coast inventories dropped 19,000,000 barrels, while in the comparable 1941 period they declined only 5,500,000 barrels, the Institute reported.

A spokesman for 90,000 filling station owners in the east was simultaneously warning the public today that card rationing of gas might lead to a "cut-rate war" among dealers.

Sol A. Herzog, General Counsel for the Eastern States Gasoline Conference, said in New York that the Government should give the present scheme of dealer-rationing a "fair test" before issuing cards.

In Massachusetts, Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the State Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, said it was his understanding that Washington now planned to delay rationing until "about June 1."

His estimate was made independently of that of Mr. Morrill, who speaks for petroleum distributing companies. Mr. Moore, like Mr. Herzog, represents filling station attendants.

Expanding on his prediction that ration booklets might be delayed until July 1, Mr. Morrill said Washington hoped the dealer-rationing scheme could be carried along until midsummer, and that by that time enough cars would be off the road to make the present supply of gasoline sufficient to go around.

Meanwhile, he said, 30,000,000 booklets are being prepared in the Government printing office. If the rationing scheme goes into effect, each set of booklets would supply a motorist for two months, he explained. Coupons would be one color for July, another for August, so that the ones not used by July 31 could not be carried over for use later.

**Estimate Supply**

According to present plans, the coupons would not be marked "10 gallons," or "five gallons," Mr. Morrill said. Instead, the Government would estimate the supply on hand at the first of each month, divide it among car owners, and announce the "unit" for the following month.

The same type coupon might be worth six gallons one month and eight the next, he pointed out.

How traveling salesmen, delivery car drivers, repair men, and others who use their cars constantly for business, would fare under the rationing priority scheme, has not yet been decided, Mr. Morrill said.

Washington, at present, is "not disposed to make exceptions" on their behalf, however, he added.

Emergency vehicles would of course be given special treatment.

Motorists will be able to get their booklets, if they are distributed, by applying at the offices of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in their State, Mr. Morrill said.

Mr. Moore announced that New England retail dealers will discuss the gasoline situation at a meeting tomorrow in the Hotel Statler at 1 p. m.

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Associated Press

**'Scrap to Lick Japs' Auctioned in Bay State**

**Top—Contributions of other wars boost World War II on its way to a United Nations Victory, as cannon, tanks, and other peace-time war memorials were auctioned off as scrap on historic Boston Common. Largest pieces to go under the hammer were the German 155 mm howitzer at the left and the light tank shown on a truck at the right. Center—In Pittsfield, Mass., residents were reminded by this car on "stilts" that yesterday was "Salvage Sunday," when the whole town was invited to turn out to collect metal, rubber, paper and rags, to aid the defense drive. Lower—From the United States frigate "Constitution," this cannon, guarded by two midwestern Navy boys, goes into service again as scrap as it went to the highest bidder along with more than 50 Civil and World War I cannon sold on Boston Common.**

## 62 Tons Junked Guns Auctioned on Common

Guns of all sorts, from cannon that boomed on the World War battlefields of France down to a 10-cent cap pistol, were brought by patriotic Americans to Boston Common yesterday and sold to junk dealers for scrap metal.

Co-operating with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in its drive to feed metal to Uncle Sam's munitions plants, the American Legion contributed historic cannon, and private citizens added many miscellaneous items.

Junk dealers bought the total—62 tons—for just under $2,000.

Franklin Chase, a youngster from Framingham, contributed his cap pistol to the pile, and when it went on the block for sale, a sympathetic purchaser paid $3 for it. The $3 will find its way into the boy's defense stamp collection.

Piling up on the Common until that park resembled a bristling fortress were World War cannon which have until now quietly reposed on village squares as mementos of other years.

There were guns dating back to Ticonderoga and the American Revolutionary War; a five-ton iron relic from the frigate Constitution, the "Old Ironsides" of the War of 1812; Civil War cannon, and a small British Whippet tank of World War vintage.

The biggest gun was an eight and one-half ton German howitzer, which brought $375.

Three tons of auto license plates were contributed by men and women who attended. Each person in the audience had been asked to make a contribution.

Speakers at the ceremonies included John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety; Gurth Chambers, Salvage Director for the Massachusetts Committee, and Thomas E. Linehan, Acting Mayor of Boston. Commander Harold N. Almstead of the Pittsfield Legion Post conducted the auction.

Preparatory to the ceremonies, Legionnaires had drawn many of the cannon by ox-cart from Pittsfield to Boston—following the Knox Trail over which many of the same field pieces were brought in 1776 to drive the British from Boston.

## Winchester Arms Labor Case Opens

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board opened hearings here today on charges filed against the Winchester Repeating Arms Company by the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers.

In its complaint, the union accused the company, which manufactures Garand rifles, of discriminating against employees who took part in union activity and of discharging two of them, Michael Amato and Charles Thompson.

The company, declaring it had been trying to reach an agreement with the union until March 18 when negotiations collapsed, said it had not engaged counsel nor begun to prepare its case until March 20 and for this reason asked an adjournment, but Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore denied the motion.

The first witness called was the Rev. J. B. Butler, pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Church, the congregation of which is composed largely of Winchester employees.

## Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts for tonight and tomorrow (Tuesday) as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

**Tonight**

| | |
|---|---|
| Region 2 (Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire Counties) | 9-9:20 |
| Boxborough | 9-9:20 |
| Merrimac | 10-10:20 |
| Dighton | 10-10:30 |
| Raynh'm | 10-10:30 |
| Haverhill | 10-10:30 |
| Taunton | 10-10:30 |

**Tomorrow (Tuesday)**

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Salem | 10-10:20 |
| Warwick | 10-10:30 |
| Orange | 10-10:30 |
| Wendell | 10-10:30 |
| Saugus | 9-9:20 |

## Japanese Taken In Vermont Case

NEWPORT, Vt., March 23 (AP)—Held for investigation to determine whether, as an enemy alien, he was "dangerous to the peace and security of the United States," the Rev. Yutaka Minakuchi, Congregationalist Minister and former Chatauqua lecturer, was accused today of being in the pay of the Japanese Consulate.

F. B. I. Agent Arthur Cornelius, Jr., said he took the Minister into custody yesterday at his home in Glover, Vt., after an investigation which began several weeks ago.

At the same time he seized a shortwave radio, a camera, and supply of film—materials banned from alien possession by presidential proclamation—and took into custody the Rev. Mr. Minakuchi's correspondence files, ledgers, and diaries. The Minister was turned over to the custody of immigration officials here, pending disposition of his case.

### *President Is Pleased With Hub Bell Ringing*

President Roosevelt sent his approval of Boston's fighting spirit today in a message from Secretary Stephen T. Early to Acting Mayor Thomas E. Linehan.

Advised by Mr. Linehan that Boston had celebrated the Navy's announcement of its victory over 23 Japanese ships March 19 by ringing church bells, Mr. Early said the President was pleased.

## End to Pinball Machines In Boston Sought

A request from the City Council that District Attorney William J. Foley take steps to ban pinball machines from public places in Boston loomed today. In a report that described various pin ball machines and their uses, Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler informed Councilors Joseph Russo and James F. Coffey that while there is some "slight element of skill" in the machines, "the element of chance predominates."

The two Councilors had requested the Corporation Counsel to give them an opinion as to the legality of the machines, of which they estimated there were between 3,000 and 4,000 in the city.

Mr. Cutler replied today that where the machines pay money or merchandise, or certificates for merchandise, they violate the lottery law. Where the machines simply give additional free plays to winners there is, he said, no high court precedent for determining legality. Where the machines pay nothing they escape the provisions of the law, unless the players gamble among themselves on the outcome.

After reading Mr. Cutler's opinion, Councilor Coffey said he will ask the Council to pass a resolution calling upon the District Attorney to act.

## George A. Rhodes, Quincy, Was Noted As Lodge Editor

Cheerful, friendly, but quiet, George A. Rhodes of Quincy, editor of news about lodges, of the Quincy Patriot Ledger since 1930, was one of the few men that rose from the mechanical department of a daily newspaper, to become a well known editor with a wide following among fraternal organizations.

Welcomed by Roman Catholic, Jew, and Protestant alike, Mr. Rhodes belonged to more than 50 lodges, many of them honorary memberships. He began his fraternal career at the age of 18, and during his 21st year he received 21 degrees in various lodges.

Mayor Burgin ordered the city flags lowered in honor of Mr. Rhodes, who passed on recently. Mr. Rhodes was a native of Binghamton, N. Y., learning his trade as a printer on the Thomaston, Conn., Express.

Working on newspapers in various cities, including service on The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Rhodes finally settled in Quincy in 1923. He went to work as a printer on the Quincy Patriot Ledger, and one day left some handwritten script on the City Editor's desk with the remark "Just a few notes I picked up at some lodge meetings I dropped in on last night."

These notes nearly went the way of many manuscripts in a newspaper office, but the editor, after the rush of the day was over, found a certain news value in the chatty items.

Finally, in 1930 Mr. Rhodes was transferred from the mechanical to the editorial department, with a free hand to roam among the lodges or wherever he chose. The lodge news of the Quincy paper became a valued feature.

Two years ago Mr. Rhodes was presented with a bronze plaque by the Quincy Kiwanis Club.

A testimonial dinner was tendered to him four years ago by the Quincy Lodge of Elks, attended by the Governor of the State and more than 300 persons representing more than 50 organizations.

Mr. Rhodes was a life member of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and held memberships in all the Masonic groups, as well as in the Order of the Eastern Star.

### Bond Drive Postponed

Postponement of the Defense Bond Pledge Campaign from March 30 to April 20 has been announced by campaign officials. The drive, which will include a house to house canvass to secure pledges for the purchase of defense bonds, will continue for two weeks.

## Year's Supply of Sugar Due In May on Rationing Books

The first war ration books, to be distributed to 4,200,000 Massachusetts sugar consumers, May 4 to 7, may entitle consumers to a year's supply of sugar, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, and Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, revealed today.

Returning from the two-day rationing conference in Chicago, attended by administrators, school superintendents, and others from various states, Mr. Parkman and Mr. Downey conferred with newspapermen in the State House press gallery, disclosing details of the gigantic rationing job.

The officials pointed out that the ration booklet contains 28 stamps, each stamp, they said, entitling the holder to a specified two weeks' supply. At this rate, the booklet would last for one year.

Both officials warned that the amount of sugar to be claimed for each stamp may vary from period to period.

Furthermore, the length of time covered by a single stamp may vary. Any official changes will be announced by Washington periodically.

**Certificates for Canners**

Special consideration will be given to home canners. A person planning to do canning at home will apply to his local rationing board for a special sugar certificate. If the Board is convinced of the need, a certificate for extra sugar will be awarded.

A total of 26,000 schoolteachers will register wholesalers and large users of sugar in Massachusetts on April 28 and 29, and 4,200,000 individual consumers during the four-day period May 4 to 7.

Mr. Parkman and Mr. Downey emphasized that every individual, from a one-day-old baby to the President of the United States, must be registered for a ration booklet.

One member of the family unit may register for all its members. Falsification of a ration book application will subject the applicant to a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both.

Registration for wholesalers and large users will take place in high schools, while registration of individual consumers will be carried on at elementary schools.

**100 Tons of Blanks**

Mr. Downey stated that he has 100 tons of printed material, including ration booklets, application blanks, and instruction sheets in State Armories and State Police barracks under protection of the State Police, and ready for distribution during the registration period.

In large communities it may be necessary to dismiss schoolchildren early in the afternoon during the civilian registration days because of the large number to be registered.

Each person will be registered at the school nearest him.

It will be important for a person to keep his sugar ration book, as Mr. Parkman pointed out that stamps may be used for other commodities "in the event some other product is rationed."

Persons making their home in hotels or boarding houses must register, but they will surrender their ration cards to the hotel or boarding house while they remain there.

The rationing system will provide a running census of the population inasmuch as when a baby is born a member of the family must apply for an extra ration booklet. Similarly, the ration booklet of a person passing on must be turned in.

Actual rationing will be handled by the local rationing board, the Commissioner of Education stepping out of the system after registration is completed. The forthcoming registration will be the only registration for ration booklets, the officials said.

Explaining the system, Mr. Parkman said that an individual in purchasing sugar will in the presence of the retailer detach a stamp from his booklet. The retailer, in turn, will place the stamp on a special sheet. He will take an accumulated supply of stamps to his wholesaler to obtain additional supplies.

The wholesaler then will take the stamps to a trading center to obtain sugar certificates which will permit him to obtain sugar from any refinery. The trading centers in Massachusetts will be located at Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford, North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester.

Mr. Parkman explained that the rationing system will operate under two authorities. The War Production Board will allocate sugar to refineries, and large industrial users who buy directly from refineries. These are mostly war industries. The office of Price Administration will supervise rationing of sugar to wholesalers, retailers, commercial users and consumers.

## New Rail Post For Kingston Man

Appointment of Samuel A. Boyer as Manager of Public Relations for the New Haven Railroad was announced today by President Howard S. Palmer.

Mr. Boyer, who has been Manager of Publicity and Advertising for the railroad since September, 1935, will maintain offices at Boston, New York and New Haven. His residence is at Kingston, Mass.


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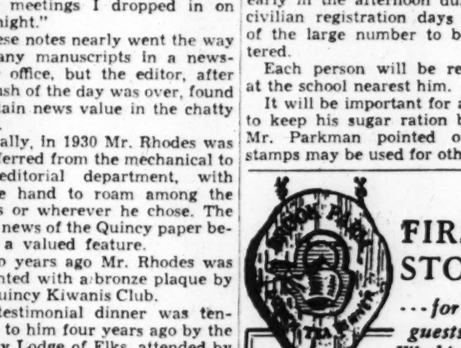
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# European Agriculture Put Under New Board

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 23—Appointment of a standing committee "to advance the application of scientific methods in the reconstruction of European agriculture" concluded the week-end conference here on postwar problems of peasant farming in Europe.

Sir John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee. He is to work under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which sponsored the agricultural conference.

Plans are expected to be put under way almost at once for giving effect to many of the recommendations made by the experts at the London gathering.

**Selection of Seed**

Special selection and preservation of seed for use in continental countries immediately after the war is one of the steps expected to be started soon.

Recommendation to this effect was made by Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Ambassador to the Allied Governments-in-Exile in London, when he addressed the conference on Saturday.

He proposed that agricultural organizations in the United States and Canada take over pedigree stocks of seed of the most important types, increasing those required for seed and retaining research stocks for the day when they should again be needed.

In special reference to the scorched each policy in Russia, Mr. Riddle emphasizes that destruction of livestock and crops would call for large-scale postwar relief and special agricultural reconstruction in these districts.

In Poland, too, he said that agricultural reconstruction presented serious problems. Restoration of crops there would require among other important factors various types of good seed, particularly of drought-resisting varieties.

**Co-operative Program**

Dr. Ladislav Feierabend, Minister of Finance in the Czechoslovak Government here, said that one of the first things necessary after the war was that all Governments should lay down a legal form for farmers' co-operative enterprises and should furnish them legally with all conditions which this form demanded for prosperity.

He went so far as to advocate enforced co-operation between small farmers, and even suggested that the only radical solution for the small peasant farmer in Continental Europe was to be found in the adaptation of the Russian scheme of co-operative farming.

## It Takes a Volume to Describe It

**Vultee's Analysis of Shot-Down Nazi Fighter Plane**

**Aircraft company applied itself to a minute inspection and tests of metals and other materials, and equipment, of a German Messerschmitt Me-110 plane, with the result that this substantial report resulted. There are innumerable illustrations.**

# Britain Blames the Cables

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Empire family row over the shift of Richard G. Casey from the post of Australian Minister at Washington to Britain's Inner War Cabinet began with Winston Churchill's insistance on the move against the wishes of Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and finally exploded in a communications mixup, it was disclosed officially yesterday.

Curt exchanges between the two Prime Ministers, made public at No. 10 Downing Street, showed that Mr. Curtin, already annoyed at Mr. Churchill's insistence, was aroused further because the announcement of the change came from London before he himself knew about it.

"I learn what my minister had done from the world at large," Mr. Curtain complained in a cable to Mr. Churchill on March 20, adding that this was hours before Mr. Casey himself had cabled word of his acceptance of the cabinet post of Minister of State at Cairo.

But in a subsequent communication to Mr. Curtin, Mr. Churchill explained that the information had been sent to the Australian Prime Minister earlier in an urgent cable. The Downing Street announcement didn't say so; but left the implication this communication had been delayed.

In a final communication to Mr. Churchill, the Australian official gave assurances that "your personal part in this matter is above reproach and I have no complaint whatever."

"You said that the matter was personal to Mr. Casey," he went on. "I told Mr. Casey wishes of Australian Government to make no change, but said we would not press him to remain in service in Australia. He has chosen—not you or us. Regards."

In the earlier exchanges, after Mr. Curtin had "demurred" at Mr. Casey's leaving Washington, Mr. Churchill suggested that Mr. Casey be replaced by Robert G. Menzies, who headed an Australian Coalition Government before Mr. Curtin, a Laborite, took over leadership.

The Curtin-Churchill controversy burst last Thursday when Mr. Churchill made the surprise announcement that Mr. Casey had been appointed to the Cairo post, marking the first time in history that a non-Briton had been made a member of Britain's Inner Cabinet.

Mr. Curtin immediately made known his displeasure, making it clear that he would have preferred to have had Mr. Casey remain in Washington, and that the appointment had been made only over his objection.

# RAF Flying Boat Rescues 56 Men Adrift Off Africa

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—A large four-motored Sunderland flying boat of the R. A. F. rescued 56 British seamen who were drifting off the African coast after their ship was torpedoed, the Air Ministry disclosed.

The pilot upon locating the seamen, who had been adrift for 16 hours, decided to try to take them all in. He already had aboard his own crew of 12.

The big plane, which has a wing spread of 112 feet and whose four Bristol engines develop 1,010 horsepower at 2,600 r. p. m. at the takeoff, roared across the water for a full five miles before it gathered enough speed to take the air.

[The 68 men aboard at an average weight of 150 pounds would have weighed 10,200 pounds. A normal Sunderland service load is only 5,180 pounds, but this is with a fuel load of 11,400 pounds. In this rescue the extra load apparently was possible because of a low fuel supply.]

# Bonus Proposed For Servicemen

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Dewit Emery, founder and manager of the National Small Businessmen's Association, proposes that Congress vote a $6,000,000,000 bonus for servicemen.

In his suggestion, outlined in the current issue of the Rotarian magazine, he said such action would build soldier and sailor morale and ease the "post-war slack." Specifically he proposed:

"That Congress at once vote adjusted compensation at the rate of $1 a day for service in continental United States and $2 a day for overseas service. A minimum of $75 for all would be payable on the day discharged, one half of the balance within 30 days, and the remainder one year from the date of discharge. Disabled men would, of course, receive customary special care."

# Sweden Is Warned That It Might Be 'Another Norway'

STOCKHOLM, March 23 (AP)—Sweden was warned by some of its leaders yesterday to be on guard against Germany.

A blunt warning that "what is happening in Norway can very well happen here" was given the Swedish Parliament by R. J. Sandler, former Foreign Minister, in protesting against confiscation of Swedish newspapers which published reports of tortures suffered in Norwegian concentration camps.

Minister of Justice Westman told Parliament that "a foreign power" had made representations about the publications, and he declared that "unhindered publication of horror reports" would cause foreign complications.

Sam Larsson, representative of the People's Party, replied to this by saying:

"To be silent because we fear for our own skins cannot be considered as being among the highest of virtues."

## Swedes Aid Nazis

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The Stockholm radio reported that Sweden has signed a trade agreement with Germany under which it will export $32,000,000 worth of wood products, cellulose and paper.

Sale prices averaged 15 per cent higher than those of 1941 and half is to be paid on delivery and the rest within 15 months, the broadcast heard by CBS said.

# *Britain's Records Going on Film*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 23—To preserve Britain's priceless records for all posterity, the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $170,000 for the microfilming of vital documents in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge and other locations, Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Foundation, announced.

Dr. Fosdick, in a review of Foundation activities for 1941, declared that a broad list of material covering American and British history, natural science, literary and philological studies, fine arts and music is being microfilmed with the full co-operation and assistance of British authorities.

In a second wartime project, architectural records of English cathedrals, churches, colleges, manor houses and other structures are being documented to preserve for all time their essential building plans, he added.

To meet the vastly increased need in America for instruction in the Chinese, Japanese, Russian and other languages, the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $100,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies. Of this, $50,000 is being used for intensive courses in various universities and $50,000 to provide instruction in Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Malayan, Tibetan, Siamese and Turkish.

Reviewing the need, Dr. Fosdick said primers, grammars, dictionaries and other textbooks are lacking in many languages. The Foundation over the last decade appropriated about $650,000 for the study of Chinese, Japanese, and Russian.

## Army Pilots Unhurt In Crash Landing

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Lieut. Olbert F. Lassiter of Miami, Fla., made a crash landing of a medium Army bomber at Luke Field March 22 without injury to himself or his co-pilot, Lieut. George M. Broutsas of Brattleboro, Vt.

Lieutenant Lassister said Lieutenant Broutsas declined a suggestion to bail out when it was found the retractable landing gear was stuck.

# *Close-Up of a Messerschmitt —Vultee Uses a Fine Comb*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, March 23—The engineering and development department of the Vultee Aircraft Corporation, assisted by numerous prominent outside technicians, has completed a detailed analysis of a Messerschmitt Me-110 shot down in nearly perfect condition in England last year. In all probability the American aviation industry now knows as much about this famous German fighter plane as the Germans themselves.

The analysis consists of 12 chapters in three parts and an extensive appendix. It is about 50 words less than Hervey Allen's "Anthony Adverse" and contains more pictures, charts and blueprints than a football coach's locker.

It tells what every square inch of the plane looks like and is made of. It tells what happened when the metal used in the craft's production was subjected to interminable chemical tests. It tells how many guns and cannon were mounted. It tells how many tubes the radio had and how good reception was.

It discloses inferentially that when an Allied pilot encounters a Messerschmitt Me-110 he should (a) shoot it down; (b) fly away.

The opening paragraph of the report reads:

**For "Blitzkrieg Production"**

"The Messerschmitt Me-110 long-range fighter is an airplane designed for 'blitzkrieg production' as well as britzkrieg warfare. A brief examination (the Vultee engineers may have begun a brief examination, but evidently forgot to stop) will reveal that its designers gave careful attention to the basic factors governing mass production practicability and economy—design simplification: elimination of close limits and clearances; practical assemblies and installations, and a minimum variety of structural shapes and sheet gauges—and that this airplane lacks in nothing that a high-grade military airplane should possess. Its performance is good; armament heavy; instruments and controls are adequate. Long and short wave CW and phone radio equipment are provided."

In other words, it's pretty good.

The analysis, of course, had to be an exhaustive one, and it should prove of inestimable value to the Army and Navy in designing and equipping American aircraft to meet the challenge of the Nazi planes. But if you want a quiet evening's reading by the family fireside, don't pick up this report. Try the Chinese alphabet first. Or else take a course in engineering.

**Not "Ersatz" but the Best**

Joshing aside, however, the thoroughness of the report is a tribute to American efficiency, and it makes remarkably clear the astonishing lengths to which the Nazis have gone in their war effort.

For instance, early in the analysis this statement appears:

"Every factor affecting production was carefully weighed in the design of the Messerschmitt Me-110, even the consideration that the majority of assembly and fabrication must be possible of accomplishment with semi-skilled labor in the event that accelerated production and demands of military service should bring about an acute shortage of skilled labor."

In appraising the armament of the plane, the report says:

"Five machineguns and two cannons give the Me-110 terrific striking power as a fighter or as an attack plane for strafing troop concentrations and transportation units."

The Vultee analysis shows that although the Nazis may be using ersatz materials in some of their equipment, they are putting only the best into their airplanes.

In this connection the report says:

"The general conclusions to be drawn from chemical and physical analysis of typical parts from the Me-110 indicate that metallic materials used are similar to those of American military airplanes. Slight varations in chemical composition exist, but a majority can be compared to domestic alloys—with the principal variations representing either conservation of strategic materials, or simply the personal preferences of individual metallurgists. The use of minimum quantities of nickel, chromium, and manganese would indicate the former premise."

In the matter of performance the analysis gives figures for the Nazi warplane:

Maximum speed at 19,000 feet, 365 mph; maximum cruising speed at sea level, 263 mph; maximum cruising speed at 16,404 feet, 304 mph; maximum cruising speed at 22,966 feet, 301 mph; range at cruising power and speed, 565 miles; maximum range at most economical power, 1,750 miles (estimated); maximum duration 7.0 hours (estimated).

# Nazi Field Marshal's New Post

BERLIN (From German radiocasts), March 23 (AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt "is once more at a responsible post" on the eastern front "after a short vacation for restoration of his health," the German press stated yesterday in connection with his birthday.

In long and praiseful articles the entire Berlin Sunday press reviewed Field Marshal von Rundstedt's career from his World War days to the present.

Of his present assignment all the papers used the phrases quoted above, but none said exactly what the new post is. "Until he had his holiday," the press stated, "he was in command of an army group in the south which did its most conspicuous fighting in the battles of the pockets of Uman and Kiev, as a result of which followed the conquest of the Ukraine and of a major portion of the Donets Basin."

Field Marshal von Rundstedt was among the Nazi Generals reported dismissed during the German winter reverses in Russia and last week was listed among those reported to have been called back by Hitler to plan Germany's spring and summer campaign.

After his retirement from the Russian front for reasons of health Field Marshal von Rundstedt appeared to be back in Hitler's good graces by Jan. 23, when he represented the Führer at the state funeral in Berlin of Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau.

# Norwegian Clergy Resist Nazi Rule

STOCKHOLM, March 23 (AP)—Many Norwegian clergymen read an announcement in their churches yesterday declaring they would not remain in office unless the church's stand on education of youth and other matters in dispute with the Nazi-dominated governments were respected, it was reported here.

A few clergymen belonging to the Quisling Party declined to read the announcement, which said "the church cannot leave the people's education to the state."

# Retail Delivery Down in Montreal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Sharp restriction in the delivery of retail goods here reflects the effort on the part of the people as well as the government to conserve on rubber and gasoline.

Housewives of the city have shown a noticeable alertness to the need, and have voluntarily eliminated needless buying and ordering. Officials of the conservation program stated that elimination of unnecessary deliveries has reduced the high cost of production somewhat without the actual quality of the article suffering.

# HeavyFighting Is Reported On Russian Front

*By the Associated Press*

Monday, March 23

Fighting on the Eastern Front is proceeding at a steadily increasing tempo, but reports from both sides indicate there have been no substantial changes in the positions of the contending armies in the past few days.

Moscow dispatches, however, claim local successes for the Soviets in the Staraya Russa and Kalinin sectors south of Leningrad, along the Central Front, where the Russians are driving against Smolensk, on the southwestern front in the Bryansk area and on the Crimean Peninsula.

The German High Command, in radiocasts from Berlin, dropped the term "defensive" from its communiqué for the first time in several months and claimed that "offensive operations" were successful in a number of sectors. The Germans asserted they had inflicted particularly heavy losses on the Russians in the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea.

An especially intense battle is believed to be taking place southwest of Moscow. A dispatch in the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star is datelined "From the Bryansk Front" and says, "Communiqués are brief, but in the middle of a battle nobody talks. They fight." Bryansk is 210 miles from Moscow.

Another Russian dispatch said a major Nazi counterattack on the southwestern front, in which four German divisions and one Rumanian division participated, had been broken up.

A special Soviet announcement said 12,000 Germans was killed between March 11 and 21 and huge quantities of matériel captured on the Kalinin sector.

The situation of the trapped German 16th Army at Staraya Russa remains serious. Moscow reports said the Nazi forces were "melting away" under the Russian pressure.

The Russians quoted a captured Nazi flying officer as saying the Germans were transferring planes from Africa and from the central front to carry supplies to the encircled troops.

# Soviet Silence on Peace Aims Due to an Undefeated Hitler?

By John Evans
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., March 23—If you ask a well-informed Russian why the Soviet continues to maintain silence on peace aims and the form of the postwar world, he is likely to reply with an epigram to the effect that you can't reach the top of a ladder until you've first crossed the lower rungs.

In other words, the Russians believe that while Hitler remains undefeated all talk of peace and the era to come is simply wasted conversation. And, by inference, their position is that only those who do their utmost to end the menace of Hitler should have a right to help build a new Europe or a new world.

As one Soviet authority puts it unofficially, "The division of honors in reshaping postwar Europe must bear a certain relation to the division of 'blood and sweat' necessary to overthrow Hitler's new order."

These arguments, as with virtually all you hear in Russia these days, are variations on or developments of the basic Soviet theme, namely, that a second front should and must be opened by the United Nations against Hitler.

The Russians insist with vehemence that the anti-Hitler alliance must definitely outgrow its present loose structure and coalesce into an irresistible single force with a single purpose—the complete destruction of Hitlerism.

The Russians not only would like to see a second front, they would like to see better integrated propaganda to make the people in all anti-Hitler nations more prepared for decisive military operations.

Briefly, Russia wants less hope and more determination on the part of the United Nations.

Long before the Soviets took the initiative on the eastern front they strove to convince their own people that Germany was not invincible and this was not the least of the stiffening ingredients that held the Russian armies in the interior together through the incredible strains of last summer and autumn.

In contrast to this, Russian sources point out, many persons abroad still speak of Soviet "resistance" in the three months in which Germany has been forced to fight defensively and has suffered a series of smashing defeats. Now the impression is widespread that Germany is clinging fast to its prey and only waiting to collect its strength for the final and decisive thrust.

Such thinking, the Russians hold must inevitably result in the continued unemployment of Allied armies in the west and in a more or less fatalistic approach to all phases of the war.

These views, it is pointed out in Kuibyshev, have enabled Nazi propagandists to persuade the peoples of the occupied countries that they need not look for help from an Allied attack in the west while at the same time scaring the more conservative elements with the prospect of a Bolshevist invasion from the East unhindered by democratic armies from overseas.

Thus the European volcano under Germany merely simmers without any really serious eruptions that might be provoked by a more positive Allied psychology and propaganda, the Russians declare.

As evidence of this it is pointed out that the great armament works of Czechoslovakia continue to supply Germany for present and future operations despite petty sabotage by workers. According to an ex-member of the Czech Parliament, Klemens Gotwald, writing in Pravda, "the Czech regions are one of Hitler's most important arsenals."

# Allies Are Urged To Attack Nazis On Second Front

MONTREAL, March 23 (AP)—The United Nations were urged by Polish Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski last night to open a second front against Germany and to rush more equipment to Russia as the two most important tasks in fighting the war.

Despite Axis successes in the Pacific, Germany remains the country "where the war must be won, and Europe is the most important field," General Sikorski said.

To beat Germany, he added, "equipment of all kinds must be speeded to our great ally, Russia, and next we must open the second front." He declined to elaborate on the second point.

# Conferences Mold Pattern of New Europe

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 23—The shape of postwar Europe is even now beginning to emerge.

Agreements already reached show that the temporarily exiled governments are formulating a tangible alternative to Hitler's "new order."

It is a democratic "new order" and it forecasts a Europe of the future considerably different than the Europe of the past.

The representatives of the conquered countries of the continent are in frequent conference in London, Moscow, and Washington. It is from their deliberations that the foundations of the new Europe are being laid.

They are starting to put their decisions into formal preliminary agreements. Here are some of the more striking and significant features of these very realistic postwar plans:

**Outstanding Features**

1. They accept the premise that it will be impossible, even if desirable, to restore the political, economic and social order that existed on the continent before the outbreak of World War II.

2. No attempt is being made in advance to define the territorial boundaries of a reconstructed Europe.

3. They recognize that in the future the small countries will have to seek strength in some form of unity. As a result, they are beginning to consider mutual renunciation of a measure of national sovereignty for the sake of achieving closer political, economic and military collaboration.

4. While they are interested in the eventual reorganization of the League of Nations, they believe they will achieve more practical, if less spectacular, results by making a modest beginning toward collaboration through regional federations.

5. The two regional federations foreshadowed in the agreements already reached are a federation of Central Europe, which would have as its nucleus Poland and Czechoslovakia, but might be open to Austria, Hungary and possibly Rumania; and a Balkan federation, which would have as its nucleus Greece and Yugoslavia, but might be open to Bulgaria, Albania and Turkey, and possibly Rumania, which appears in lists drawn up for both federations.

**Exiles' Plans**

These are the main findings offered by the Foreign Policy Association in a study of all the agreements for postwar reconstruction entered into in recent months by the exiled governments—governments which will likely take control of their countries when Nazism is defeated.

The conquered countries, it is pointed out, look in one way or another, during the period of postwar reconstruction, to the establishment of a new democratic economic and social order.

The Russian-Polish declaration of Dec. 4, 1941, expresses hopes for a "durable and just peace," to be achieved "through a new organization of international relations on the basis of unification of the democratic countries in a durable alliance"—Russia, in this document, being classified as a democracy.

Great Britain, the British Dominions and the governments-in-exile, in the resolution of June 12, 1941, declared that "the only true basis for enduring peace is the willing co-operation of the free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security."

**Social Standards**

The government, employers' and workers' delegations of the Central European and Balkan countries, in their declaration of Nov. 4, 1941, at the International Labor Conference in New York, went further, and expressed their intention to improve the economic and social standards of both workers and peasants in that area of Europe.

The profound social changes anticipated by anti-Nazi Europeans during and after the war will, in the opinion of the exiled governments, proceed in a more orderly and less painful way if, instead of being confined to the narrow national boundaries of individual small states, they can be effected within the framework of a federation.

Such a federation, the Foreign Policy report says, would permit large-scale treatment of such problems as seasonal unemployment or development of backward agricultural areas.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, contends that only by carrying out these social changes within a regional, or European, or world system, can the smaller countries of Central Europe and the Balkans avoid violent social revolution and attempts at Communism.

**Russia a Bulwark**

Fear of Communism, however, should not, according to Dr. Beneš, lead to exclusion of Russia from the European community of nations. Otherwise, he thinks, Germany would once more gain ascendancy in the East, and the proposed federations of Central Europe and the Balkans would be unable to maintain the necessary equilibrium between the two great powers on which they border—Germany and Russia.

In the opinion of a number of European postwar planners, a strong but peace-minded Russia would be a bulwark for the weak countries of Central Europe and the Balkans, which might then achieve a period of peace sufficiently long to attain the level of political development and economic advancement needed to assure stability in that battle-scarred region.

"Two of the most encouraging aspects of the documents under review," it is pointed out, "is that they eschew grandiose paper schemes for international organization, and contemplate internal reconstruction of national states on the lines of President Roosevelt's definition of the 'four freedoms.'

"These documents testify to the growing realization that international institutions, like other human institutions, are the product of organic growth, and cannot be expected to spring full-fledged out of treaties and covenants, no matter how well formulated.

"They also testify to the prevailing belief that, in the next peace settlement, boundary problems and controversies over the disposition of colonies and raw materials will be overshadowed by the desire to promote human welfare through world-wide improvement of economic and social conditions."

# Attlee Discloses 300 Ships Used On African Circuit

LIVERPOOL, England, March 23 (AP)—Maj. Clement Attlee, Dominions Secretary, said that 300 ships were used continuously on the 11,000-mile voyage around Africa by Great Britain last year to supply its middle eastern armies.

"More than 1,000,000 tons of goods and over 30,000 vehicles were convoyed by the Navy," he said.

Replying to critics' allegations of slackness in the Government's war efforts, he told an adience:

"Tanks—we are making five times as many as after Dunkirk, twice as many as six months ago.

"Naval tonnage—we completed in the last quarter of 1941 four times as much as in the last quarter before the war, twice as much merchant shipping. Current production is greater than at any time in the last war."


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# Canada Faces Labor Problem

**Man-power inventory to show available supply; More women expected to enter factories.**

By Morris McDougall
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, March 23—Canada's plan for its national selective-service program are to be explained to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister in the immediate future. The cardinal object of the program will be to make the most effective use of the man power and woman power of the nation in the war effort.

Demands of the armed forces, industry, and agriculture have presented a labor problem, but in the opinion of authorities here, it is not a problem that cannot be solved satisfactorily. There is no basic labor shortage as yet, even with the demands for the coming year. It is a matter of inadequate and faulty distribution, of getting men and women into employment for which they are suited and of channelling peacetime nonworkers into war industry.

Some weeks ago it was announced in the Commons that war industry employed about 600,000 men and women at the end of the year. At that time it was stated that another 100,000 would be needed during the year. That figure now is said to be too low. With new branches of war production coming into operation, the call may be for as many as 150,000, that is from 12,000 to 13,000 a month. It further was said that the Army would need from 90,000 to 100,000 men during the year, the Navy 13,000 and the Air Force from 70,000 to 80,000. This means an addition to the armed forces of from 173,000 to 193,000 or roughly from 14,000 to 16,000 a month. The combined demands of industry, and the armed forces will amount to from 26,000 to 29,000 a month.

**Man-Power Inventory**

The Minister of Labor, Humphrey Mitchell, has told the people that his Department will carry out a "man-power inventory" of more than 3,000,000 workers. The inventory will be based on the records of the Unemployment Insurance Plan, but the new register will include noninsurable as well as the insurable employees of the firms which come within the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Registration will be the basis of a "selective-placement" program. It will show, Mr. Mitchell says "how many men are engaged in what may be called essential industries and how many still are working in undertakings which could stand over until after the war." The "placement" will be carried out "progressively" and fulfil the very important and difficult task of switching a number of men and women employees from civilian to war industries.

The inventory cannot on its face value be a full registration of man and woman power—particularly woman power—available for war work. No accurate estimate has been made of the number of women already employed in war plants. There has been a rough calculation that of 600,000 employed in war industry at the end of the year about 75,000 were women. This includes those employed by subcontractors as well as those engaged in Government plants, but there is no question that a primary objective of the Government's policy is to get a much larger proportion of women into war plants.

**Training Problem**

This refers not alone to the 150,000 new employees required this year in industry, but there also is the need of having women take the place of a number of men of military age already engaged in war industry. This replacement cannot be done entirely by women. Men beyond military age or otherwise unable to qualify for the armed forces must play their part.

There is, of course, the training problem for women but it is stated that it does not present any greater difficulties than the preparation of skilled men for industry. Women have shown themselves adept in the handling of complicated machines. They are particularly good at work requiring precision and care.

Women are not likely to take to farm labor to the same extent that they do in Britain. Distances of western farms from the centers of population are too great. Farm labor shortage is more acute, however, in the more densely populated areas of Western Ontario, and it is likely that some may be induced to take up farm work in these sections.

The Bureau of Statistics says that each year about 200,000 boys and girls are graduated from schools in this country. The Bureau states about 98 per cent of boys and 42 per cent of girls take jobs of some kind. If all or nearly all were absorbed in some form of war industry about 16,000 or 17,000 would be added to war industry pay rolls. There is at the same time a wastage of 5,000 or more through the retirement of persons beyond the working age limit leaving the net increase of available employees from 11,000 to 12,000. These figures are obviously approximate.

Mr. Mitchell's inventory, if administered without fear, favor, or prejudice, will mean a substantial increase in the number of war-industry employees. A large proportion of men officially stated to be unemployed at the end of 1939 are working in some capacity. Few men, therefore, can be drawn from this once fertile source of man power. There are, however, a large number of small industries which do not come within the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act. In the wide range of professional and business life there are unquestionably many persons available for war industry. There are also a large number of women. It will be of interest to note how the Government will bring these various elements of the community into the orbit of war industry.

Associated Press

**Canadian Women in Service**

**Junior Commander Mary Dover (standing), head of the Canadian Women's Army Corps unit in Alberta, talks over an application for enlistment with Miss Maureen Miller of Edmonton, Alberta.**

# Australia Registering All Aliens for Service

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Australian Government has issued regulations calling up all aliens for service. The regulations provide that male aliens between the ages of 16 and 60 must register for national service. If they do not elect to serve with a branch of the Defense Forces they will be required to do work of any nature decided on by the Government.

Only exemption from the obligation to register is for men already serving with fighting forces, diplomatic or consular representatives, masters and crews of ships or aircraft of a Power with which Australia is not at war, and prisoners of war and internees.

Any alien who has lived in Australia for more than one month must register. Those who do not elect to serve in the fighting forces and are therefore drafted to work battalions, will be paid a rate equivalent to the amount they would have received as soldiers. The employer to whom they are allocated, however, will have to pay full award rates and the difference will be placed by the Government in a special fund for use at the discretion of the authorities.

Jack Lester, American theatrical promoter who has been in Australia since 1936, who, previous to this order enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, received a special telegram of appreciation from Army Minister Francis M. Forde, then acting as Deputy Prime Minister.

# Pacific Coast Exodus Begins As Uncle Sam Filters Aliens

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP)—The nation's largest forced migration began March 21 as a tiny caravan motored slowly and quietly out of Los Angeles' little Tokyo, headed for Owens Valley.

Three busses and a truck made up the procession as nearly 100 foreign and American-born Japanese and their worldly goods began the 235-mile journey to a new home—under military supervision—at Manzanar, Calif.

They were the first of an estimated 35,000 who will populate the Government's huge reception center in Owens Valley. This vanguard of plumbers, painters, nurses, cooks, waiters, bakers and stenographers will prepare for the evacuation which gets under way in earnest today.

There were smiles and a few tears as the group said farewell to friends and relations and, guided by Army command cars, drove away. Neatly packed bundles and baggage were stored in the busses and on the truck, the latter loaned for the seven-hour trip by a wealthy Japanese truck gardener.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (AP)—All Japanese must leave strategic Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound, opposite the Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard, the Army has decreed in the first compulsory evacuation order on the West Coast under its new Presidential authority.

The order, setting March 30 as the deadline, came from Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, Chief of the Western Defense Command.

Three hundred Japanese, American-born as well as aliens, will be affected. They work as fishermen, dairymen, and berry pickers on the island, which is about 10 miles long, half that wide, and situated directly east of the peninsula on which Bremerton is built.

All other evacuations have been on a voluntary basis.

From March 24 to 29, the Bainbridge Island Japanese will be allowed to leave voluntarily, provided their destination is approved by the Army.

All remaining on March 30 will be fingerprinted, ferried to the mainland, placed on a train at Seattle, and taken to the Manzanar center in California.

The Manzanar camp, inspected over the week end by General DeWitt who made an airplane flight there from his San Francisco headquarters, will handle 10,000 Japanese when its buildings are finished.

The first large contingent—1,000 Japanese — started from Los Angeles for Manzanar this morning, most of them in their own automobiles and trucks.

Eventually the evacuation of Japanese and German and Italian aliens from west coast military areas is expected to be one of the largest orderly mass movements of civilians known, affecting 112,000 Japanese, 20,000 Germans and 46,000 Italians.

# Free French End 2000-Mi. Raid

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Victorious Free French forces have returned to their Chad bases from a 2,000-mile raiding expedition which took them into the geographical heart of Libya and devastated enemy outposts closer to Tripoli than their British allies advanced in the north.

Free French sources disclosed March 21 that the columns under Colonel Le Clerc, Governor of the French Cameroons, penetrated as far as Sebha, 1,000 miles north of Fort Lamy, the Free French base in Chad. The sortie took Colonel Le Clerc's desert warriors through some of the wildest and hitherto unexplored sections of the vast Sahara.

Sebha is about 400 miles south of Tripoli, on a branch of a railroad running to that Capital of Libya. The forwardmost point of the British advance along the Libyan coast in the north was to the Gulf of Sidra, some 600 miles from Tripoli.

Months before the surprise assaults on the drowsy Axis outposts, manned for the most part by Italians, Free French sources said food, water, and fuel bases had to be set up by night patrols often in the midst of choking sandstorms.

"Truck columns escorted by aircraft of the Bretagne squadron often were stuck in the sand, sometimes 20 times in 100 yards, but they nevertheless managed to average 100 miles a day," the spokesman said.

The desert outposts of Tegerhi, El Uigh, Chebir and El Gatrun, fell in that order before Sebha was taken, all after fierce fighting, the raiders said.

"The Italians seemed painfully surprised to find Frenchmen still fighting," Colonel Le Clerc added.

Free French sources in London declared that "with more men and tanks," Colonel Le Clerc and his men could get to Tripoli before the British Ninth Army" now in the north, where there has been a lull in fighting.

# Cripps to Stay Two Weeks in India

**British Cabinet Member forced to push work on account of duties waiting at London.**

By C. K. Cumming
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, March 23—Sir Stafford Cripps expects to push through his critical mission to India in two weeks, he declared in a statement issued as he arrived in the Capital of India after a plane journey from London. Sir Stafford declared that he had much important business awaiting in London and he hoped that the Indian problem could be solved within the allotted time.

Invitations to meet Sir Stafford, who will be closeted with the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief in Inida, for the first two days, include three leading Indian organizations and a number of individual leaders.

The organizations are the National Congress party, the Moslem League, and the Hindu extremist Mahasabha.

Among the indivdual leaders who have also received an invitation are Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Munkund Ramrao Jayaker, both associated with the Nonparty Conference; the Premiers of Punjab, Orissa, Bengal and Sind—that is of all provinces where the constitution is functioning—Dr. Bimrao Ramji Ambedkar, and M. C. Hajah, both leaders of the depressed classes, and N. M. Joshi, nominated representative of labor interests in the Central Assembly.

The Congress Party and the Moslem League have been given the option of selecting six representatives, the Mahasabha three. Provisional date for interviews with the three bodies is March 25, with the individual leaders on March 26.

An invitation, however, has been sent to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

Sir Stafford with a small staff of secretaries arrived from London by seaplane via Karachi, where they were received at the marine port by the Governor of the Province of Sind, Sir Hugh Dow. A special plane took the party to New Delhi, the Indian capital, where Sir Stafford will first confer with the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow.

## Rift of Moslems

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Improved prospects for success of the Cripps mission to India were looked for as the result of a rift between two powerful Moslem leaders. This rift was expected in London to better the chances of collaboration between Hindus and Moslems in setting up a national self-government.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of Punjab, informed friends at New Delhi that he intended to resign from the Moslem League's Working Committee and Council. This was interpreted in India as an indication that he had quarreled with Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, and that he and others would henceforth co-operate more effectively with the British despite Mr. Jinnah's reticence.

One report said that Sir Sikandar had qarreled with Mr. Jinnah specifically on the question of co-operation with the British, breaking away in order to undertake it the more fully.

The attitude of Jinnah toward whatever plan Sir Stafford is taking to India has been perhaps the greatest of several imponderable factors upon which the success of the mission appears to depend.

Sir Sikandar long has advocated coalition with the All-India Congress in forming provincial governments as a step toward strengthening Hindu-Moslem unity. He has not supported Mr. Jinnah's demand for separate Moslem States where Moslems predominate over the Hindus.

## Wait and See

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 23—Public men and newspapers here are showing a disposition to reserve judgment on the Cripps mission until the contents of the Government plan are known, and to refrain from harmful comment.

Several factors in the past few days have helped to create a favorable atmosphere.

The most important of these was the Viceroy's reference in his opening address to the Chamber of Princes when he declared that India had received a "message of new hope," and described Sir Stafford Cripps as "a trusted friend" on whose fairness India can rely. He called on the Princes to give him their "wholehearted co-operation in the discharge of his great responsibilities."

The resolution passed by the Chamber in welcoming the mission as a means of intensifying the war effort was worded in general terms and included the usual insistence on the protection of treaty rights.

The Chancellor, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, in moving the resolution, said that the Indian Princes were "publicly associated with the desire to secure for India the fullest freedom and the highest status under the aegis of the British crown."

He emphatically repudiated the assumption in certain quarters that the Princes stood in the way of the constitutional advance in India and attainment of Dominion status in full equality with Great Britain and the other Dominions under a constitution to be framed by the Indians—by agreement among themselves.

In the Legislative Assembly voices have been raised in different quarters urging a truce to the controversy and appealing for national unity. From European benches in the Assembly a striking speech was made by Sir Frederick James imploring his community to use the present occasion "to root out any remaining evidence of racial or social exclusiveness" and throw in its lot with the people of the country.

The Moslem League spokesman, in a cautious speech, attempted to show that the League had always been ready either singly or in co-operation with other parties to take up responsibility in India's defense, provided it was given a "real and substantial" share in the authority of the Government.

A depressed classes speaker declared that they would not exaggerate their claims or overstate their case so as to put any obstacle in the way of settlement.

Meanwhile the Congress President, Maulana Azad, said that the Congress Party had no desire to prejudge the issue, but would wait and learn the War Cabinet's decision.

## Complexities in Plan for India

By the Associated Press

Bombay

Four main political factions of controversy-ridden India complicate the problem facing Sir Stafford Cripps, Great Britain's special envoy, and his plan for the country's future.

They are:

1. The Indian National Congress Party, under the presidency of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, which claims to be India's only truly national political organization free from religious discrimination. Its declared objective is a united, self-governing India, led by men who are not Hndus or Moslems, but Indians, first and last.

2. The All-India Moslem League, under Mohamad Ali Jinnah. This party pours scorn on the claim of the Congress to be nonsectarian. Mohamad Ali Jinnah points to the predominant Hindu membership of the Congress and says that it is determined to establish Hindu domination, to the detriment of the Moslems, politically, economically and socially. His solution, therefore, is the "Pakistan" State, partition of India into separate, autonomous Hindu and Moslem territories.

3. The Hindu Mahasabha, presided over by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, comprising the militant Hindu extremists at variance with the Congress and the Moslem League alike. It accuses the Congress of being too lenient toward the Moslems, who, Mr. Savarkar says, are only one fourth of the total population and must not be allowed to have an influence disproportionate with their numbers.

4. The 600 Indian Princes, ranging from the all-powerful Nizam of Hyderabad, with immense wealth and territory as large as Italy, to small land owners, with only a few thousand subjects. The Princes fear that if the British-Indian link is broken, they will ultimately be swept away.

## Plea by Gandhi

BOMBAY, March 23 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi appealed to the Government today not to adopt a "scorched earth" policy in defending India because, he said, the mass of the people is opposed.

Writing in his newspaper, Harijan, the Indian leader declared the Government could considerably ease the present situation and allay anxiety about the future if it announced unequivocably that such a policy never would be employed.

# Plot to Seize All of Brazil Exposed in Letter of Japanese

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 23 (AP)—Japanese "fifth column" plans for conquest of the rich state of Sao Paulo and finally all Brazil were exposed March 21 in a letter from a Japanese published by the Government News Agency.

The writer was "the son of a Japanese-born" resident and was reared and educated in Brazil. His name was withheld because the writer said he would be "purged" if his identity became known.

The letter—given semiofficial status by the method of its publication—said 25,000 well-armed Japanese could occupy the City of Sao Paulo, the third largest in South America, "within half an hour" because it was lightly garrisoned. Sao Paulo has 1,150,000 residents.

The conquest of the State, the richest in Brazil, would provide a springboard for capture of the whole nation which is larger than the United States, the writer noted.

"The whole coast of Sao Paulo is occupied strategically by the Japanese who dominate all the fishing colonies," he said. "I know everything is organized for establishing submarine and airplane bases."

He said the Port of Santos, near Sao Paulo, already was largely surrounded by a ring of Japanese and that canals carrying drinking water and electric power lines passed through Japanese-owned farms and could be cut easily.

The writer said the Japanese "fifth columnists" had ample machine guns, rifles and antitank guns imported by Japanese firms, now blacklisted.

"The Nitro Quimica factory in a suburb of Sao Paulo, the greatest explosives manufacturing plant in South America, is surrounded by Japanese and will be blown up as soon as the Government starts manufacturing war material," the letter continued.

"The General Motors plant in Sao Caetano, which can produce tanks and assault cars, is in the same position.

"Reservoirs and dams of the Sao Paulo Light & Power Co. will be occupied shutting off all production in Sao Paulo, which is Brazil's greatest industrial city."

During the 50 years ending in 1934, more than 165,000 Japanese immigrated to Brazil and many are concentrated in Sao Paulo State, just south of Rio de Janeiro. The Japanese population of Brazil now is approximately 300,000.

# Nazi Velvet Glove Held Out to Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 23 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has cabled President-Elect Juan Rios expressing the desire that German relations with Chile will "become even closer," the German Embassy reports.

Señor Rios is scheduled to take office as President of Chile April 2. His country and Argentina are the only two Latin American nations still maintaining relations with the Axis.

The Embassy quoted Hitler's cable as saying:

"I take this opportunity to express the desire that the relations of sincere friendship between Germany and the Republic of Chile will be preserved during your term as President and, if possible, become even closer."

The cable was dated March 19 at the Füehrer's headquarters, the Embassy said.

Señor Rios meanwhile announced that he had selected a tentative cabinet to be headed by Ernesto Barros Jarpa, a Liberal and former President of the Chilean-North American Cultural Institute, as Minister of Foreign Relations. The proposed list of ministers includes five Radicals, two Liberals, three Socialists and two Democrats—a lineup which political observers said apparently represented a trend toward the center as compared with recent Leftists cabinets.

# Manitoba Willing To Give Up Racing

WINNIPEG, Man., March 23 (CP)—The Manitoba legislature recently passed a resolution stating the province is willing to forego revenues from pari-mutuel betting and co-operate with the Dominion Government if the Dominion administration considered it advisable to prohibit racing during the war. The vote was 40 to 19.

# Cripps' Statement on Mission to India

NEW DELHI, India, March 23 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps' statement, issued on his arrival in New Delhi for conference with India's leaders, is as follows:

"I have come to India to discuss with leaders of Indian opinion the conclusions which the War Cabinet have unitedly reached in regard to India.

"I am here to ascertain whether these conclusions will, as we hope, be generally acceptable to Indian opinion.

"I cannot disclose the nature of the proposals which we will discuss, but their chief object is to set out finally and with precision the practical steps which His Majesty's Government propose as the method of fulfilling their past promises to self-government to the Indian people.

"We believe a generally acceptable line of practical action can be laid down and that thus the main obstacle to India's full co-operation in her own defense will have been removed.

"We feel confident that with the political atmosphere thus clarified the leading political organizations will be ready to put forward their maximum effort in preserving their country from the brutalities of aggression.

"How best their effective participation in the councils of their country can be arranged will be another matter for discussion.

"I have come here because I am, as I have always been, a great friend and admirer of your country and because I want to play my part as a member of the British War Cabinet in reaching a final settlement of these political difficulties which have been so long the vexation of our relations.

"Once these questions are resolved, and I hope they may be quickly and satisfactorily resolved, the Indian people will be able to associate themselves fully and freely not only with Great Britain but with our great allies—Russia, China and the United States of America—and together we can assert our determination to preserve the liberty of the people of the world.

"There is no time to lose and no time for long discussions. I am sure that in the circumstances of today the leaders of the main parties and interests in India will be ready to take quick decisions.

"My intention is to stay at New Delhi for two weeks, for there are many urgent and important matters to be attended to in England and I believe in that time, with energy and good will, the essentials of success can be achieved.

"During such a short visit I shall of course not be able to travel about the country and see everyone I should like to meet. I hope my friends in India will understand that my time is short and will forgive me if I am unable to see them before I leave.

"I shall be spending the first two days with the Viceroy and shall be taking the opportunity of meeting the Commander in Chief and other members of the executive council and the provincial governors.

"The India National Congress, the Moslem League, the Chamber of Princes and the Hindu Mahasabha have been asked to nominate their own representatives to hold discussions with me, and representatives of the Sikhs, Liberal Party and other castes have also been invited to meet me.

"I shall of course see other representatives of the people, including the Provincial Premiers.

"I am confident that both the Indian press and the press of other countries interested will give their help in the great cause of Indian self-government and defense and will not by misconception or by spreading of uniformed and ill-considered rumors prejudice the chance of successful settlement of all outstanding issues.

"My association in the past has been closer with my friends of the Congress than with members of other parties or communities but I am fully impressed with the need in any scheme for the future of India to help meet the deep anxieties which undoubtedly exist between the Moslems and other communities.

"I shall therefore embark on my task with a mind equally open to all points of view—Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and others."

# Uruguay Protests Sinking by Nazis

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 23 (AP)—Uruguay protested to Germany the sinking of the Uruguayan ship Montevideo in the Atlantic, charging the Nazi submarine which torpedoed the vessel "flagrantly violated all the principles of international and human laws."

The protest was filed through Switzerland, which has represented Uruguyan interests since the Government severed relations with the Axis.

The Montevideo was sunk off Haiti with the apparent loss of 19 of her 49 crewmen. The Government has not disclosed the date of the sinking.

# Battery in Ulster Wins Prize

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, March 23 (AP)—A battery of United States artillerymen, rated by British artillery experts, scored 233 out of a possible 300 during a month-long course of instruction of the principal field piece of the British, the 25-pounder.

The battery, commanded by Capt. E. A. Thomas of Minneapolis, was rated the best of all units in the United States Northern Ireland Command. For general excellence in the course, which ended with firing at moving tank targets, the seven-man battery was awarded $25 by the Artillery Commander.

The prize-winning battery scored one hit out of every two rounds fired at the target resembling a tank, which was towed over the rolling country by a truck.

This contrasted with a one-out-of-three average for other batteries and a three-out-of-five average for an experienced battery of specially selected British gunners. The men were judged on general efficiency, firing discipline, aptitude in finding the target and general demeanor as well as on their ability to hit the target.

The United States forces have adopted the 25-pounder, a little larger than the United States 75-milimeter rifle, as their own equipment. It is a dual purpose gun in that it can be used for direct fire and as a howitzer in lobbing shells over hill crests.

Its efficiency has been proved at the stand in Dunkirk and in the Libyan Desert campaigns. It is the nearest approach to the United States 105-milimeter howitzer, regarded as the American Army's finest all-around weapon and scheduled to be the backbone of United States artillery.

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# Guthrie Charges Against WPB Presage Full Investigation

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 23—The War Production Board is under the first serious attack since it was instituted two months ago.

The charges are so serious that they cannot be ignored, and Congress is bound to make a full scale investigation.

The charges rise iimmediately out of the allegations of Robert R. Guthrie, whose resignation as head of the textile, clothing and leather goods branch led to the inquiry.

But the question now rising is bigger than Mr. Guthrie's charges. It involves for the first time the harassed Donald M. Nelson, who has hardly got his feet on the ground in two months' leadership of the WPB. He has already appeared as witness before a dozen Congressional committees. He appeared as witness before others last week. He will appear again this week. Nobody will withhold sympathy for hard-pressed Mr. Nelson. But the present charges are too important to be ignored. Congress must require an accounting of the present WPB set-up.

**The Dollar Men**

The question involves the status of dollar-a-year men. These are businessmen who are serving the Government for nothing, but whose financial sacrifice in coming to Washington is being met or partially ameliorated by their old companies or industries. The question is whether it is humanly possible for such men to disassociate themselves from the predilections, prejudices and the old habits formed while dealing with special industries in order to meet the war problem as a whole.

The Truman Committee of the Senate, which has been investigating the conduct of the war, has attacked the dollar-a-year men setup. But Mr. Nelson appeared before the Truman Committee and specifically defended the system. Give him time, he asked; the men from industry who couldn't make the adjustment to war conditions would be fired, but he would vouch for those that remained.

Now comes Mr. Guthrie to make a new attack on the system. He appeared before the Faddis Subcommittee of the House, which in the past has taken a different approach from the Truman Senate Committee. The Faddis Committee has defended business and industry where the Truman Committee criticized. The Faddis Committee has sometimes seemed to be anti-New Deal; the Truman Committee pro-New Deal, though this generalization oversimplifies the matter.

**Businessmen's Accusation**

But in the Guthrie charges the Faddis Committee has so far made no statement. Mr. Guthrie is a businessman himself. He came to Washington at his own expense, with no string tied to an industry and receiving no outside compensation. His charges are still open to question. But as a witness he has made enough of a case to require a thoroughgoing investigation. In fact, many believe that the whole system is now in for a big shake-up.

Mr. Guthrie does not give the appearance of being a sore-head. His attacks have been temperately worded. Resigning with him were two assistants who support his charges. The other side of the story is yet to be heard. Judgment must be suspended until the full case is in. But in general the charge revives the old attack on the present set-up at the point where it is confessedly weakest, the control of big industries, vital to the war effort, by men who have a direct interest in those industries.

**Lesson From Automobiles**

Nearly everybody agrees now that next to the assault on Pearl Harbor the greatest tragedy in America's participation in the war was the failure to convert the automobile industry to war work a year ago. The failure to do that and the weakness displayed more than anything else toppled over the Office of Production Management and the control of William S. Knudsen, its former head, who was taken from the General Motors Corporation.

That experience is why Congress is so particularly touchy now in regard to the same subject in other industries.

Over Mr. Guthrie in the WPB was Philip Reed, Chairman of the General Electric Company, manufacturer of Radios and refrigerators. Mr. Guthrie asserted in quiet evidence that efforts to stop production of radios and refrigerators in order to convert factories to war work, save precious aluminum, copper and steel, and release workers' skills, was handicapped by Mr. Reed and others with interests, actual or subconscious, in the industries involved. The conversion has now been ordered several months late in both industries.

**Issue at Stake**

Not to recall the Guthrie evidence in detail, this question of whether industrial conversion in the drastic fashion demanded by Congress or the public is actually being pushed or retarded by dollar-a-year men is the issue now at stake. Congress feels that it simply cannot let the automobile experience be repeated. And yet there are a number of WPB instances that look very queer, contrasted with the dangers in which the nation now stands.

Take the example of the conversion of the "juke box" and pin ball industry.

A juke box is the machine that plays phonograph records in drug stores if you slip in a nickel; hardly a necessary industry in war times. According to a WPB press release March 19, "a single one of the larger juke boxes contains enough brass to make 750 cartridge cases; the aluminum in 125 would make one fighter plane; the steel in one large juke box totals 130 pounds, which would make five light machine guns."

Well then, most people would demand that the industry be shut down instantly, and all production cease. But not so.

**Two-Month Spurt**

WPB has ordered the industry to be converted, it is true. But it has permitted manufacture of juke boxes, weighing machines, and amusement machines to go on to May 1, with permission to the 30 manufacturers of such equipment to produce three times their February quota between March 1 and April 30; i. e., three months' production in two months.

In other words, the juke box industry won't finally go to war until next May 1.

In the meantime all those cartridge cases, aluminum airplanes, and the like will go on into pinballs, weighing machines and juke boxes. That is 5 months after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The industry and its spokesmen before WPB argue that parts of the machines are already made up and it would be inefficient to scrap them.

But precisely the same argument was made, and overruled, in the automobile industry, when drastic orders finally went out—a year late—for total conversion.

The juke box manufacturers were curtailed some months ago and shut down three-fourths of normal operations. Only about 12 of the 30 factories, so far, however, are engaged in war production. The industry, it is said, can make parts for bomb sights, various shells, parts for aircraft gun turrets and bomb carriers. The very skill required in putting together parts of a pin ball game is that needed in assembling complicated military parts. Once shut the factory down and conversion will come quickly, it is argued. A lingering tapering off holds up everything.

**Similar Problem**

There the whole situation is in a nutshell. Mr. Guthrie is not involved in the juke box dispute, that has been taken up elsewhere. But the problem is the same. Mr. Guthrie does not attack the respective industries; he says what they demand is a clear cut directive from the WPB, and that they will accommodate themselves partiotically to it, whatever is ordered. He argues that it is the dollar-a-year men from the particular industries in WPB who delay action; who have delayed it in refrigerators, radios, in the necessary blending of cotton with wool in civilian textile goods, and in other major decisions, who have talked and compromised instead of acted.

Mr. Guthrie's motives seem of the best, whatever the rights and wrongs of his charges. His criticisms have been directed against individuals as well as the system as a whole, but he has not engaged in recriminations or bitter personalities. He argues that association with their own industries may unconsciously color the thinking of dollar-a-year men.


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## *Winners of Opera Awards*

Wide World

**Finalists Get $1,000 Each and Contracts as Prizes**

**These four young American singers, finalists in the seventh annual Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, yesterday received the $1,000 cash prizes and contracts with the Metropolitan Opera Company. They're pictured at the National Broadcasting Company studio, where the awards were announced. Left to right—Elwood Gary, tenor, of Baltimore, Md.; Margaret Harshaw, contralto, of Narbeth, Pa.; Frances Greer, soprano, born in Piggott, Ark., whose present home is in Helena, Ark., and Clifford Harvuot, baritone, of Norwood, Ohio. Two singers got prizes of $500 each but no contracts were given in two cases.**

# Six 'Met' Auditions Winners Sing From Opera House Stage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 23—Six young artists were announced as winners in the "Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air" last night, the greatest profusion of talent in the seven seasons that these contests have been held.

Four of the 1941-42 season's finalists were awarded contracts with the Metropolitan Opera Company, together with checks for $1,000 each, during yesterday's radio program. The other two received prize awards of $500 each.

Winners announced were Frances Greer, soprano of Piggott, Arkansas; Margaret Harshaw, contralto of Narbeth, Pa.; Elwood Gary, tenor of Baltimore, Md., and Clifford Harvuot, baritone of Norwood, Ohio. The two prize winners were Virginia MacWatters, coloratura soprano of Philadelphia, Pa., and Robert Brink, baritone of McKeesport, Pa. and Cleveland, Ohio.

All through the 1941-42 season, the committee of judges strained eyes and ears as talent from all parts of the country strove to merit favorable decisions. Careful notations were made not only of voice characteristics, but of extent of musical training, personality and poise. Meetings of the judges emphasized and re-emphasized the unusual amount of artistic ability which had manifested itself during the season and made the task of selection not easier, but considerably harder.

When the finalists were at last determined upon, it was felt that an opportunity to sing in the very opera house which was their goal would be an experience warranted by their conscientiousness in artistic effort. Thus, for the first time in the seven seasons of the "Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air" six finalists sang from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House itself after the radiocast of Sunday, March 15.

The applause from the audience of music lovers was great. It was an audience which may not have been the committee of judges, but it was one which saw six Americans seeing their own dreams come true.

As in seasons past, the Auditions Committee of Judges consists of Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association; Earle Lewis and Edward Ziegler, Assistant General Managers; John Erskine, member of the Board of Directors, and Maestro Wilfred Pelletier, Conductor.

# Sugar Sale to Halt for Week Before Rationing Begins in May

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—All sugar sales in the United States will be halted at midnight April 27 for approximately one week, Government officials announced after they had set six days in April and May for the nation-wide sugar-rationing registration.

John E. Hamm, acting chief of the Office of Price Administration, reported that sugar would be off the market on April 28 and would not be available to buyers again until about May 5.

Mr. Hamm explained that the ban was ordered as a step preparatory to sales under rationing, which will go into effect as soon as the moratorium on sales ends.

Earlier, dates were fixed for the national registration — biggest in the history of the United States and involving every man, woman and child in the country.

Frank Bane, field chief of the OPA, announced that individual or family consumers would register May 4, 5, 6, and 7 at public elementary schools, and that wholesalers, retailers, bakers, confectioners, and other industrial users would register April 28 and 29 at high schools.

**Amount Not Set**

The periods for recording the data concerning 131,000,000 Americans were scheduled at a conference of rationing administrators from the 48 states.

Mr. Bane reported that it had not been determined finally whether the weekly individual ration would be a half pound or three quarters of a pound.

Officials stated it would be the first general registration of American citizens of all ages and the largest task of its kind ever undertaken although the census covered as much ground on a "head count" system. It can be used as the basis for rationing of all kinds.

Spokesmen said that the registration would follow this pattern:

Individual consumers will go to designated public schools in their neighborhoods at hours to be fixed locally on any of the May dates. Teachers — probably 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 of them—will serve as registrars.

**Stamps for Purchases**

One member of a family can register the entire household. He or she will fill out and sign an application giving the name, age and address of each applicant, and the amount of sugar on hand. Each person will receive a war ration book. It will contain 28 stamps. Each stamp represents a two-week sugar allottment. (That is, each will permit the holder to buy a pound or a pound and a half of sugar during the period but the exact amount has not yet been determined.) If the stamp is not used in the buying period, it will not be good thereafter.

The registrar will tear out of the book a sufficient number of stamps to cover the amount of sugar in excess of two pounds a person on hand at the time of registration. Consumers will give stamps to store keepers when purchases are made and the store keepers will use the accumulated stamps, in turn, when they buy fresh supplies.

Industrial users will use certificates instead of stamps. The exact formula for their allotments has not yet been fixed.

Hoarders were reminded they still had time to clear their consciences, and the records, before registration day by selling back to their retailer and hoarded stores, at current prices. OPA has said that prosecutions for false statements about supplies on hand at the time of registration can be undertaken under the "false swearing" statute.

## No Ration in Canada

OTTAWA, March 23 (AP)—Canada's informal sugar rationing appears to be working "very well" and there is no immediate intention to follow the United States' lead in instituting coupon rationing, S. R. Noble, Sugar Administrator for the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, said.

"But of course I can't say what's to happen in the future," he added, "because I don't know."

Under the Dominion's informal rationing system, Canadians are allowed three-quarters of a pound a person each week, without having to present coupons.

## How Sugar Rations Hit Other Nations

*By the Associated Press*

Rationing of sugar in the United States will give United States citizens a suggestion of what Europeans have been putting up with since the start of the war. Latest available figures on sugar rations in United Nations and Axis or Axis-dominated countries are as follows:

United Nations: Great Britain, 8 ounces of sugar a person weekly; Canada, 12 ounces.

Axis or Axis-dominated countries: Germany 8 ounces; Belgium 8 ounces; Czechoslovakia (once the largest sugar exporter in Europe) 10½ ounces; Norway 7; Poland 4¼. Figures for Japan and Italy are not available.

## Wool Blending

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—A War Production Board labor official told a House Military Subcommittee today that one of "the most disturbing factors" in the wool conservation program was the "failure to provide for mandatory blending."

The committee, investigating the resignation March 14 of Robert R. Guthrie as head of the WPB textile, clothing and leather goods branch, was told by Mr. Guthrie last week that a reason for his resignation was failure of WPB officials to co-operate in his wool conservation program and to heed his insistence on mandatory wool blending.

Cleon O. Swayzee, WPB labor division consultant, testified that he favored mandatory blending for civilian needs to conserve wool for military uses, but no definite action on a blending program had been taken. This failure to act, he described as "one of the most serious problems" in the wool program.

## *Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science*

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

**Canada**

**New Brunswick**

St. John: Capitol Theater, 4 p. m., March 29.

**Nova Scotia**

Halifax: Ballroom, Lord Nelson Hotel, South Park Street, 8 p. m., March 30.

**Quebec**

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street, 8:30 p. m., March 30.

**England**

**Sussex**

Bexhill-on-Sea: Church Edifice, 7 p. m., May 5.

**Nottinghamshire**

Mansfield: Museum and Art Gallery Lecture Hall, 7 p. m., April 21.

**Yorkshire**

Middlesbrough: Town Hall, 7 p. m., May 4.
Wakefield: Jubilee Hall, 7 p. m., April 30.

**United States**

**Arizona**

Winslow: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

**Arkansas**

Jonesboro: Temple Israel, 8 p. m., April 2.

**California**

Delano: Woman's Club House, 1019 Eleventh Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 3.
Lodi: Lodi Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 29.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., April 2.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Fox-Village Theater, 961 Broxton Avenue, Westwood Village, 12:10 p. m., April 1.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Twenty-sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, 3 p. m., April 4.
Oakdale: Grange Hall, F Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Roseville: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., March 31.
Sacramento (First Church): Church Edifice, Capitol Avenue at Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Salinas: Women's Civic Club House, Lincoln Avenue, 3 p. m., March 29.
San Francisco (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., April 2.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., March 30.
Sausalito: Sausalito Women's Club, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.
Ventura: Civic Auditorium, Front and California Streets, 3 p. m., March 29.
Walnut Creek: The Ramona Theater, 3 p. m., April 4.
Whittier: Whittier Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., April 2.
Willows: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., March 30.

**Colorado**

La Junta: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 31.

**Connecticut**

New Haven: Hillhouse High School, York Square, 8:15 p. m., March 30.
Norwalk: Senior High School Auditorium, East Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 23. (Note change of place.)

**Florida**

Bradenton: Ballard School Auditorium, S. W. corner Ninth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., March 31.

**Georgia**

Albany: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Monroe Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Athens: Georgia Theater, Lumpkin and Broad Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 29.
Atlanta (First Church): East Point Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 30. (Note changes.)

**Illinois**

Clinton: Clinton Community High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., March 29.
Jacksonville: McMurray College Music Hall, 453 East State Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.

**Indiana**

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 31.

**Iowa**

Fort Madison: First Methodist Church, Avenue E and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., March 29.
Shenandoah: Church Edifice, Fifth and Elm Streets, 8 p. m., March 30.

**Kansas**

Atchison: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 31.
Independence: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Locust Streets, 3:15 p. m., March 29.
Manhattan: High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Poyntz Avenue, 3 p. m., March 29.
Wellington: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 29.

**Louisiana**

Alexandria: City Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.

**Massachusetts**

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):
Belmont: High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Peabody: South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, 8 p. m., March 24.
Canton: Evangelical Congregational Church, Neponset Street, near Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Stoneham: Stoneham Town Hall, Central Street, 8 p. m., March 27.
Cohasset: Cohasset Town Hall, Highland Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 29.
Braintree: Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m., April 2.
Medford: The Old Medford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 29.

**Michigan**

Detroit (First Church): Palms State Theater, 1 p. m., April 3. (Note changes.)
East Lansing: East Lansing High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 3.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Livernois and Withington, 8 p. m., April 2.

**Mississippi**

Vicksburg—Carr Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 3.

**Missouri**

Independence: Church Edifice, 108 South Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Kansas City (Fifth Church): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 2.
Webster Groves: Webster Groves High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 29.

**Montana**

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington and Division Streets, 3 p. m., March 29.

**New Jersey**

Rutherford: Rutherford Senior High School, 84 Elliott Place, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

**New Mexico**

Belen: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., April 2.

**New York**

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., April 2.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., April 2.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 3.
Port Washington: Masonic Hall, Franklin and Haven Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 30.
Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 3.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., March 31.

**Ohio**

Toledo (Second Church): Loew's Valentine Theater, 409 St. Clair Street, 12:10 p. m., April 3.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

**Oklahoma**

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8 p. m.: March 30.
Hobart: Francis Willard School Auditorium, North Randlette Street, 8:30 p. m., March 31.
Okmulgee: Okmulgee High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 29.
Sapulpa: New Auditorium, Washington Building, 500 Block, East Lee, 8 p. m., March 30.

**Pennsylvania**

Elkins Park: Cheltenham High School, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

**Tennessee**

Johnson City: Majestic Theater, 3 p. m., March 29.

**Texas**

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, Sixth and Buchanan Streets, 8 p. m., April 2.
Ennis: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.
Galveston: Church Edifice, 2627 Avenue O, 8 p. m., April 4.
Houston (Fourth Church): Mirabeau Lamar Senior High School, 8 p. m., April 3.
Lubbock: Tower Theater, 1007 College Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.

**Washington**

Everett: High School Auditorium, Twenty-fourth Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30.
Port Angeles: Elks Temple Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., March 29. (Note change of place.)
Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue and Seneca Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., April 2.
Spokane (Second Church): Church Edifice, Indiana Avenue and Post Street, 8 p. m., April 3.

**Wyoming**

Evanston: Methodist Church, Tenth and Center Streets, 4 p. m., March 29.

# Press Invited to Sit In On G. M.-C. I. O. Discussion

*By the Associated Press*

An unprecedented discussion of war production by General Motors Corporation officials and leaders of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. will be held at Detroit this week, probably Thursday, spokesmen for both sides indicated today.

For the first time, the press is invited to sit in on the discussion of management and labor.

Topic for the talks will be the controversial Reuther plan of pooling auto industry facilities to expedite the daily output of planes. Walter P. Reuther, director of the U. A. W.'s G. M. department, plans to lead the union's side of the discussion.

Meantime, conferences in the U. A. W.'s negotiations with General Motors for a new contract are scheduled to resume tomorrow.

Conferences the last two days of last week left both sides deadlocked on the most important issues and it was expected that many of these will have to be taken to the War Labor Board in Washington for final decision.

Both the company and the union have agreed to open War Labor Board discussions to the press.

Labor and strike news elsewhere:

**Washington**—The War Labor Board disclosed that a C. I. O. union, in settling a dispute with two glass manufacturing companies, had withdrawn demands for extra pay for Sunday work and a union shop—two points involved in current Congressional controversy over changes in labor laws.

The Board said that the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers also had withdrawn its request for a check-off system of collecting union dues.

The agreement between the union, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Company was reached after five days of hearings by a board panel. Its provisions cover 8,500 employees in 13 plants of the two companies.

The settlement, the board said, provides for five cents an hour wage increase (the union asked 15 cents an hour) and adjustment of wages to conform with variations in the living cost index of the Bureau of Labor statistics.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The Aircraft, Unaffiliated Union of Curtiss-Wright Airplane Employees in Buffalo, asked President Roosevelt to have the U. S. Army decide whether the union should be outlawed.

In a letter to Mr. Roosevelt, Leo Kriegbaum, Aircraft President, contended "the Army knows, from daily observation, whether or not the Aircraft is a good union for the men who have built the P-40s."

A recommendation by Howard Myers, Trial Examiner, that the Aircraft be disestablished is being considered by the National Labor Relations Board. A hearing into charges of unfair labor practices, filed by the C. I. O., was held before Mr. Myers last fall.

**New York**—Wayne L. Morse, member of the War Labor Board, said March 21 that "unquestionably there is need for a thorough study of the wage problem in its relation to the war effort," but objected to "freezing" wages.

Mr. Morse, who is dean of the University of Oregon Law School, said in an address he believed that there should be "a national program, balanced and co-ordinated in nature and flexible in principle, pertaining to wages, prices, profits, interest, priorities, taxes and cost-plus contracts."

**Houston, Texas**—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Production Chief for the Army, says he has seen no evidence of a labor shortage, and until there is, he can see no need to suspend the 40-hour work week.

The United States this year will produce the planes, tanks, guns and ships President Roosevelt set in his production goal, he added.

**New York** — Edwin S. Smith, director of the oil workers organizing campaign and a former member of the National Labor Relations Board, asserted March 21 that "labor does not need to yield humbly to reaction, nor to sit silent under unjust attack."

He declared in an address that labor could "afford, if the situation demands it, to lose face and even to lose tangible and hard-won privileges, as long as it does not lose its increasing momentum on behalf of the war."

**Reading, Pa.** — Thousands of families in the metropolitan Reading area went without delivered milk for a second day after a strike of drivers and processing employees closed 13 of the city's 17 dairies.

Hundreds made the over-the-counter purchases at closed dairies without interference from pickets, members of Local 12, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union (A. F. of L.). Five hundred workers struck after their demand for a 10 per cent wage increase was rejected, Mr. Stauffer said.

**Phoenix, Ariz.** — A shortage of trained dairy workers, attributed to the draft and diversion of man power into defense industries, has confronted Arizona with a shortage of milk and milk products, an official of the State Civilian Defense Co-ordinating Council said.

Earl Maharg, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Resources and Production Division, said that since Feb. 1, fourteen of the State's dairies have closed and the closing of two others is imminent because of the labor shortage.

# Navy Lists U-Boat Attacks On Six Ships Off East Coast

*By the Associated Press*

With the announcement that a United States bomber destroyed at least one enemy submarine off the eastern coast of the United States, the toll of cargo vessels officially reported as sunk or damaged off the Atlantic coast stood at 66 today after disclosures by the Navy that six more ships had been attacked.

After depth charges had scored two direct hits on the conning tower, the plane's pilot, Second Lieut. E. H. Epperson of Scott City, Kas., reported. "It looked as if we had struck an oil well."

"Destruction of the submarine was complete," Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the Eastern Army Forces declared. "The sea was covered with oil and debris. it is considered improbable that there could have been any survivors."

Four depth charges were dropped by the bomber, which spotted the submarine from about two miles away while the plane was bound home from a photographic mission.

**Pictures Hold Proof**

The plane's photographer, Private J. A. Boyle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., reported taking seven pictures of the submarine. "The prints clinch our report that we got it," he said.

A crew of 23 men and four officers who spent 11 days on the ocean in two rickety lifeboats after an enemy sub torpedoed their ship arrived in Brooklyn March 21 safe, well-fed, and as one weary seaman said, "happy," the Navy announced today.

They were survivors of a small United Nations merchant vessel —shelled, machine-gunned, and sent to the bottom on the night of March 5 off the Atlantic coast. All crew members were picked up by a large general cargo ship 11 days later.

Three medium-sized American merchantment were among the vessels attacked by marauding undersea craft during the week, with 18 seamen reported killed or missing.

Eleven crewmen were killed as the first of the merchant trio was torpedoed March 17, but 20 survivors were picked up less than half an hour later and their vessel was still afloat when they last saw her.

The second merchantman was attacked and sent to the bottom March 19, with five men who were on engine-room duty mission and presumed fatalities. Like the survivors of the first victim, 31 crewmen were rescued within 30 minutes.

The third announced attack occurred March 18 when two Axis submarines crippled but did not immediately sink a vessel from which 32 seamen were saved while two others either were killed by the blasts or were drowned.

In New York, the torpedo-sinking of a Honduran passenger liner on March 16 off the New Jersey coast with a probable loss of 44 persons was disclosed by the Third Naval District. Six battered survivors reached there March 19.

The 44 missing persons were 32 crew members and 12 passengers—three women, two girls, a boy, and six men.

A single torpedo blasted into the port side of the vessel just below the bridge, sinking the ship in three minutes. It was the first Honduran ship lost in the war. Six South American ships have been torpedoed.

Sinking by an Axis submarine of a large merchant ship off the southeastern coast of the United States March 16, was announced by the Sixth Naval District at Charleston, S. C. Thirty-seven members of the crew were rescued, and taken ashore at Southport, N. C.; four were killed.

Capt. Martin Ader, an officer in the United States Naval Reserve, was among the 37 survivors. The men got away in three lifeboats. They were picked up an hour and a half after they left the steamer.

**Survivors Reach N. Y.**

Twenty survivors of the American Freighter Ruth Alexander which was set afire and abandoned last December in the Celebes Sea arrived in New York, and from Canberra, Australia, came word that 13 survivors of the Australian sloop Yarra had been picked up from a raft after the ship, battling valiantly to the last while protecting a convoy, went down before three heavy Japanese cruisers and two destroyers.

Automobile headlights went dim, big theater signs and little shop windows faded into the darkness and shades were drawn in thousands of sitting rooms Saturday night along 1,200 miles of Atlantic coastline.

Ships had been running blacked out to escape the marauders, but seamen reported the glow in the skies above beach resorts, and in cases even the actual twinkle of boardwalk lights, made their craft silhouette targets for undersea skippers.

The result was a "dim-out" order from the Government.

Probably the most brilliantly lit ocean front resort, New Jersey's Atlantic City was one of the last to pull the switches. Two thirds of the Boardwalk light standards were darkened.

**Asbury Park Dimmed**

Asbury Park blackened the oceanside of every Broadwalk light not doused, and carried its precautions blocks inland by including street and building lights. Smaller resorts simplified matters by proclaiming a total blackout on the oceanfront.

# Art Exhibitions—Week-End Operas—Dance and Music News

## Illustrators' Drawings At Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

There are two exhibitions newly installed at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge to supplement the other displays which include French paintings, drawings, and prints of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, early Islamic arts, Chinese peasant embroideries, silver, and X-ray shadowgraphs. The recent exhibits are "Mannerism in Graphic Art," and "Drawings for Book Illustrations."

The original drawings prepared to accompany texts are shown sometimes along with the printed reproduction. We realize how much of the subtle gift of the graphic artist is sacrificed in the process of printed reproduction. Aubrey Beardsley seems to have come through best, for his pen illustrations in their jeweled elegance and linear invention translate easily on the printed page. There are several original illustrations revealing his ingenuity with decorative lines, a preciousness and intricacy, and a complete aloofness to form and plasticity. Shown are illustrations for "Bons Mots," "Lucian's True History," Morte D'Arthur, and "Volpone."

There are pictures for "Punch" made by "Phiz" and Charles Keene. There are some interesting illustrations made by Edwin Alley for "The Ballad of Barbara Allen," and some by Felix Darley for "The Scarlet Letter." French illustrators have been freer and more cursory and some have fallen into the summary methods of modern painters. Exhibited are drawings by Dunoyer de Segonzac, Felicien Rops, and Edy Legrand. Other exhibits include illustrations for "Dr. Doolittle," sketches made by J. A. M. Whistler when he attended school at Pomfret, Conn., drawings by Tudor Jenks and John Ruskin.

In the print cubicles there are on display engravings that show the development of Mannerism from Duvet to Callot. This tendency of style of the late Renaissance, sixteenth century, was once regarded as a direction of decline when the supreme accomplishment of the masters was replaced by an overblown style intended to cloak unfeeling and hollow enterprise. These artists when compared with their artistic forebears seemed to lack robustness, firmness, vigor. Their figures were twisted into theatrical postures, elongated beyond reasonable dimensions, enveloped in costumes which swept and swirled in flagrant arabesques of design.

The Mannerists have been described as artists who worked after the manner of a former master. But the term is now defined as "certain positive stylistic character." It evolved among Italian artists in protest against the reasoned, calculated methods of the masters. The term "anti-classic" has been composed to characterize the Mannerists who took liberties by altering forms and enlarging or suppressing or accenting elements for the purpose of achieving a more personal and emotional expression. It is the age-long conflict between feeling and reason, between the expansive and the disciplined temperament.

The Mannerist prints lack the amenity of graded and melting colors, of cool and warm tonalities. They do show however the strenuous attempt to imbue figures and compositions with movement, feeling and drama. The stresses and extravagances betoken a romanticism which seeks an outlet even in an era of discipline.

**Illustration for Book**

**Maxfield Parrish work in current exhibition at Fogg Art Museum at Harvard.**

### Tonight's Opera

**Orfeo ed Euridice**

| | |
|---|---|
| Orfeo | Kerstin Thorborg |
| Euridice | Jarmila Novotna |
| Amore | Marita Farell |
| Un Ombra Felice | Annamary Dickey |

Conductor—Bruno Walter

### Art Exhibitions

B. Vincent Abbott, Subway Arcade, Little Building—Sketches from an illustrator's notebook, pastels by John M. Callan, water colors by R. T. Jackson. Through March 28.

Boston Y.W.C.A. Workshops, 140 Clarendon Street—Exhibition of paintings by students of Mrs. Edith Park Truesdell. Through April 7.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pottery from the Paul Revere School. Through March. Water colors by Alexander Crane. Through April 10.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood. Through March 27.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors of Guatemala by Rosamond Tudor; paintings by Carol P. Blanchard. Through March 28.

Harvard University, Graduate School of Design—Exhibition by Josef Albers. Through March 26.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition by eighteen artists from nine states. March 24-April 21.

Symphony Hall—Annual exhibit of photography by members of the Camera Association of the Boston City Club. Also exhibition by four artists connected with the Connick Stained Glass Studios. On view during concerts, March 27 and 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by John Hare. Latest paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through March 28.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street—Pencil paintings and drawings by John Pratt Whitman. March 23-April 10.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries and the origins of their designs; drawings for book illustrations; mannerism in French graphic art from Duvet to Callot; study exhibition of reproductions and works of art of the Italian Renaissance; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English eighteenth-century silversmiths. X-ray shadowgraphs as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. "America's Army Artists." U. S. Army illustrations of Fort Custer, Michigan (Water Color Galleries). Through April 4. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). March 20-June 14.

### Exhibitions Outside Boston

**Massachusetts**

**Andover:** Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Cartoons by Francis Dahl. Through April 1. Frontier and Civil War photographs, "Image of Freedom." Through April.

**Exeter**—"The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 4, 7:45.

**Fenway**—"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

**Keith Memorial**—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

**Kenmore**—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3, 6:30, 10. "Rise and Shine," Jackie Cooper. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**Modern**—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

**Orpheum**—"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

**Paramount**—"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

**EKO-Boston**—"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:10, 9:05.

**Scollay**—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Song of the Islands." 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05.

**South Station Theater**—"Information, Please." "Yellowstone National Park Travelogue." "Cavalcade of College Champions." "Badminton and Table Tennis." "Stranger than Fiction." "Excursions in Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

**Trans-Lux**—"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes." 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 3:58, 8:10, 7:20, 9:30.

**Uptown**—"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 1, 4, 7, 10.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:15 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

**New Hampshire**

**Concord:** New Hampshire State Library—Block prints by Margaret Jordan Patterson. Through March.

**Manchester:** Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by P. Byron Stone; prints by British artists in service; silk screen prints; color block prints by Lilliam M. Miller. Through March.

**Rhode Island**

**Providence:** Providence Art Club—Exhibition by the Providence Water Color Club. Through March 29.

### Saturday's Operas

**Traviata**

**Matinee**

| | |
|---|---|
| Violetta | Jarmila Novotna |
| Flora Bervoix | Thelma Votipka |
| Annina | Helen Olheim |
| Alfredo | Jan Peerce |
| Giorgio Germont | Leonard Warren |
| Gastone | Alessio de Paolis |
| Baron Douphol | Arthur Kent |
| Marquis D'Obigny | George Cehanovsky |
| Doctor Grenvil | Louis D'Angelo |

Conductor—Etore Panizza

**The Barber of Seville**

**Evening**

| | |
|---|---|
| The Count of Almaviva | Bruno Landi |
| Dr. Bartolo | Salvatore Baccaloni |
| Rosina | Bidu Sayao |
| Figaro | John Brownlee |
| Don Basilio | Norman Cordon |
| Fiorello | Wilfred Engelman |
| Berta | Irra Petina |
| An Official | John Dudley |

Conductor—Frank St. Leger

## 'Barber' And 'Traviata' Are Given

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Rossini's "Barber of Seville" finds, at last, something like an ideal interpreter for the role of Dr. Bartolo in Salvatore Baccaloni, whom the Metropolitan Opera Association brought to the notice of the town at the Metropolitan Theater on Saturday evening. "The Barber," as ordinarily offered, depends on a sparkling soprano in the part of Rosina, and on a baritone with a gift for satire in that of Figaro. For extra measure, a bass is sometimes provided who can carry off the honors of the "Calumny" recitation of Don Basilio, the music master; and of course a tenor of good voice and good looks is supposed to sing the serenade and the other airs of the Count of Almaviva.

In most cases, a vocalist who has talent for conventional buffoonery suffices for representing Dr. Bartolo. Not so this time, however, when the artist assuming the character showed a gift for realizing an authentic impersonation. To inquire into the subject, has not humor, after all, something about it besides the merely mirthful? Now there is much to be diverted with in a type like Bartolo, and there is plentiful occasion for merriment in his efforts to secure Rosina against the romantic advances of young men. But there is also something in such a type to be sorry for; and Mr. Baccaloni's ability to make that clear may be set down as differentiating him from the run of singers ("brilliant baritone," methinks, is a technical designation for the voice required) cast for the part.

The performer who puts us into a state of hilarity with his treatment of the role and does no more, may be accounted a comic actor; and thanks to him for the pleasure he gives us. But the one who causes us to appreciate the pathos as well as to enjoy the laughter of it, may be described with fairness as a master of comedy. There is where Mr. Baccaloni comes in, and thanks many times to him for his lifelike portrayal.

Ideal Rosinas have been numerous, and Bidu Sayao figures among them. She puts the action of the play indeed in Seville; she and her fan. She displayed a rather extra-theatrical disposition in her "Music Lesson" scene, making of it a concert "number." But she possesses some fascinating staccato notes, and a power of executing limpid runs, and her exhibition of them proved quite a delight.

An orchestra, by evidence of doings in the pit, can be a wayward body, and no recourse. Mr. St. Leger's men down there when playing the overture and other purely instrumental episodes seemed to pay no attention whatever to his beat, although they kept perfectly together and were unexceptionable as to style. Then, for really the only important consideration, when any singing was going on, they obeyed his every indication of the baton punctiliously. They evidently regard him as one who knows his singing, and evidently, too, they are right.

### 'Traviata'

The opera presented at the Metropolitan Theater on Saturday afternoon was Verdi's "Traviata," with Ettore Panizza conducting. An audience of good size applauded cordially.

This rather musty product of the composer's middle period, based on one of the most extravagant of the literary works of the Byronic era, requires in these days a good deal of production to make it appealing to modern eyes and ears.

Saturday's performance was of a routine competence. Jarmila Novotna, an attractive Violetta, gave a spirited impersonation and sang well; but her voice has not enough body to meet all the demands of the role.

Leonard Warren sang the part of Germont père with well-rounded tone and with considerable expression. Jan Peerce did vocal justice to Alfredo, but his acting was stilted. The other parts were adequately taken.

The dances were undistinguished, except for the vigor and charm lent to the "Tzigane" by Ruthanna Boris. The sets were as "period" as the plot. Mr. Panizza kept things going with his usual proficiency.

L. A. S.

Before returning to Hollywood from London where "They Flew Alone" was filmed, Anna Neagle, star of the picture, is scheduled to tour Canada for the benefit of the Royal Canadian Air Force benevolent fund.

Eileen Darby

**Scene From 'Watch on the Rhine' at the Colonial**

**Left to right are George Coulouris, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians, and John Lodge.**

## Dance and/or Sports

The great difference between sports and dance, the importance of dance in physical education, was perhaps unintentionally brought out in a demonstration exhibition of the work of the Bouvé-Boston School on Saturday afternoon.

Sport has its own rhythms, to be sure, and there is kinetic spectator-interest in watching movement, whether on the playing field or the dance floor. Sport has a potential grace and beauty of its own, realized according to the degree of skill in its performance. It requires co-ordination, balance, and other fundaments of dance. It consists of the skilled and intelligently directed human body in motion.

But it lacks among other things the propulsive element of music. It lacks a certain melodic line, whether engendered by music or by the inner spring and flow of dance itself. Based usually on competition, practical, straight-forward, it is without that harmonization of skills and rhythms, that touch of fantasy, that forever distinguishes dance from other forms of bodily exercise or action. Even in social dancing is this more or less apparent. Physical education would be a heavy-going, unimaginative affair if it included only sports and gymnastics, if it were not lighted up by the mediation of dance, relating art to rhythmic activities and other activities of life.

The dance department at the Bouvé-Boston School has been developed under the direction of Pauline Chellis into a comprehensive cross section of the American way of dance, omitting the more spectacular theater forms.

The group of social recreation dances showed some of the most popular types of ballroom dancing, Western cowboy dances, closely allied in feeling to the New England country dance, and a Victory Tap built on a V formation, smartly done by a precision chorus in military attire of red, white and blue.

The second group, in the phraseology of the American modern dance, used steps as well as movement, pattern as well as design, and was particularly interesting for the contrapuntal handling of a large ensemble. The closing number, the Battle Hymn of the Republic, was sung by a portion of the girls while dancing.

The entire program, to be repeated on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, was well presented to illustrate the value of physical education and therapy in the national war effort. The therapy technique was realistically staged to have an appearance similar to a first aid course.

But dance, which combines physical fitness, strength and skill with something more, proved because of that something more—concerning the heart and mind—to have most to offer.

M. L.

### Opera Curtain Times

A schedule of opening and closing hours for the opera performances this week at the Metropolitan Theater is announced by the Metropolitan Opera Association as follows:

| | Open | Close |
|---|---|---|
| "Orfeo" | 8:30 | 10:50 |
| "Die Walkure" | 7:45 | 11:30 |
| "Carmen" | 2:00 | 5:20 |
| "Boheme" | 8:30 | 10:50 |
| "Aida" | 8:15 | 11:10 |
| "Der Rosenkavalier" | 8:00 | 11:30 |
| "Faust" | 2:00 | 5:15 |
| "Rigoletto" | 8:15 | 11:00 |

## Cello Recital Presented By Yves Chardon

Yves Chardon, the violoncellist, distinguished himself playing the Bach Suite in C minor for 'cello unaccompanied, at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon, and gave a particularly brilliant display of his powers in the fugue of the opening movement. Of the many things Bach excels in, one of the most remarkable and individual is his writing for an instrument of melody, like the violin or the violoncello, as if it were a number of instruments, making it sound, or seem to sound, as an ensemble. Of the many things, correspondingly, a performer finds difficulty in doing, one of the most taxing must be to keep an unaccompanied chaconne or fugue going smoothly, with no break in the lines of song and no mix-up in the combining of them.

Mr. Chardon was almost startlingly successful in this particular type of execution, though that was only one matter in a program of a couple of hours or so extent, in all of which, save for the Bach Suite, he had the assistance of Emanuel Ray as pianist. No, not exactly all; for another work, the Boccherini Concerto in B flat, also furnished some unaccompanied moments with a couple of elaborate cadenzas. The Concerto stands in three movements — Allegro, Adagio, and Finale in rondo form. The first closes, as Mr. Chardon presents it, with a cadenza of singularly interesting outline, appropriate to the music and apt for the 'cello; and the rondo closes with one of much technical involvement yet of fitting style and mood.

The Suite and the Concerto proved by far the most satisfying of the artist's studies. Other and similar items, though they had important composers' names attached to them, were for the greater part transcriptions, again with important names on the other side of the hyphen. Bach-Kodály and Falla-Kreisler bespeak something good, but the names of Bach and Boccherini by themselves vouch for something better.

W. P. T.

### Concert Calendar

**Tuesday, March 24**

Concert program by the Boston University's seventy-piece student concert orchestra. Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15. Arthur Fiedler, director. Public admitted without charge.

Open House concert presented by the Longy School of Music. Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

**Thursday, March 26**

Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery, 8:15.

**Friday, March 27**

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

**Saturday, March 28**

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

**Sunday, March 29**

Pianoforte recital by Rita Laplante. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Final concert of the Massachusetts NYA Symphony Orchestra. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

M-G-M announces for Clark Gable's next starring vehicle, "Shadow of the Wing," described as a story of the Army Air Corps. Victor Fleming will direct.

**Marita Farell**

**As she will appear in the role of Amore in the performance of "Orfeo ed Euridice" at the Metropolitan Theater tonight.**

Immediate production is expected to begin at Warners' studio on "Air Force," a story about the air arm of the United States Army. Dudley Nichols has been engaged to prepare the new film, which will follow pilots and other flying personnel through actual combat scenes. The Hal B. Wallis production is to be directed by Howard Hawks.


## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

KEITH MEMORIAL — 6th WEEK — THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR — HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY — WALTER PIDGEON · MAUREEN O'HARA — CO-FEATURE — NIAGARA FALLS — Latest MARCH OF TIME

STATE Forum ORPHEUM — Carole LOMBARD • Jack BENNY — "TO BE OR NOT TO BE" — Plus "Brooklyn Orchid"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY — NOW — Kay KYSER, John BARRYMORE, Lupe VELEZ, Ginny SIMMS — "PLAYMATES" — Plus "YOUNG AMERICA"

EXETER — EXETER and ELIOT STS. • KEN. 7067 — Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 55c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc. — Nelson EDDY • Rise STEVENS — "THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER" — Plus "KATHLEEN"

**BOSTON (STAGE)**

MAJESTIC • Tonight 8:15 — MATINEE WED. 55c-$2.20 — OLSEN & JOHNSON'S — Scream-Lined Stage Revue — HELLZAPOPPIN — Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway — With Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton — N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Fanatics — EVES: $3.30 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c. SAT. MAT. $2.75 to 55c.

COLONIAL — LAST WEEK — EVES. 8:30 — MATS. THUR.-SAT — THE GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME — LILLIAN HELLMAN'S — WATCH ON THE RHINE — LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS

**BOSTON (OPERA)**

METROPOLITAN THEATRE — MARCH 19 TO MARCH 28 — METROPOLITAN OPERA — ORFEO — Tonight, at 8:30 — Tickets at Box Office — (Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

*Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

UNIVERSITY — HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500 — Sheridan Davis, Woolley — THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — ALEXIS SMITH · LLOYD NOLAN — also "Steel Against the Sky"

**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

"A streak of genius in it."—Atkinson, Times — LUISE RAINER in J. M. Barrie's — A KISS FOR CINDERELLA — with Ralph Forbes & Cecil Humphreys — MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Circle 6-4630 — Evs. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $2.20-$1.10 — SUNDAY PERFORMANCE at 8:40

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her Trib. — ANGEL STREET — with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money."—Winchell — George Abbott's New Musical Hit — BEST FOOT FORWARD — with ROSEMARY LANE — Book by John Cecil Holm — Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane — BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News — JOHN C. WILSON presents — Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230 — EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune — 50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher — 2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION — Now Thrillier its 2ND MILLION — IT HAPPENS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 — 501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, Her Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — The New Comedy Smash — LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 — EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40 — 250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" — BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel. — CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's — PORGY AND BESS — with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN — ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor — MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30. Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-35c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-35c

**NEW YORK (MOVIES)**

GRABLE · MATURE · OAKIE — SONG of the ISLANDS — PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW — ROXY

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — Fredric March • Loretta Young — "BEDTIME STORY" — with Robert Benchley — A Columbia Picture — Gala Stage Revue — Symphony Orchestra — 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved — Circle 6-4600


## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucille Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Majestic**—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olson and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Opera

**Metropolitan Theater**—"Orfeo ed Euridice," by Gluck. Mmes. Thorborg, Novotna, Farell, Dickey. Dances by Boris, Murray, and the Ballet. Bruno Walter, conductor. 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Esquire**—"Gunga Din," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper, 1, 4:25, 8.

**Exeter**—"The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 4, 7:45.

**Fenway**—"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

**Keith Memorial**—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown, and Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

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**Washington Street Olympia**—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:15 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 1:45, 5.
**Allston:** "Wings Over Honolulu," Ray Milland and Wendy Barrie. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran. 1:45, 8.
**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.
**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Last of the Duanes," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:44, 8:03. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:34, 8:44.
**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:05. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Victor Mature and Walter Houston. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
**Brookline Village:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.
**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2 and 8.
**University:** "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan and Monty Woolley. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
**DORCHESTER—Dorchester:** "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Carter Case." 2 Evenings 7:30-11.
**Strand:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:17, 9:17. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:54, 7:54.
**Codman Square:** "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.
**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 1:45, 7:45.
**EVERETT—Capital:** "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. 3:14, 7, 9:54. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:44, 5:23.
**Park:** "Blondie in College," Penny Singleton. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.
**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Night of January 16th," 1:50, 7:45.
**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 1:53, 8:08. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3:28, 9:43.
**Hyde Park:** "The Carter Case," James Ellison. "North to the Klondike," Andy Devine. 2 and 8.
**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.
**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "All That Money Can Buy," Anne Shirley and James Craig. 2:30, 8:15. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:18, 10. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.
**MALDEN—Granada:** "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 4:33, 8:01. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
**Maplewood:** "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. "Unexpected Uncle," 1:45, 7:30.
**Mystic:** "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:15, 8:15.
**Strand:** "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:55, 5. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.
**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.
**Medford:** "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce.
**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.
**NATICK—Colonial:** Johnny Eager, Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:18, 9. "What's Cookin'," Gloria Jean and Leo Carrillo. 1, 7:45.
**NEEDHAM—Needham:** "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.
**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 8.
**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 2:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 3:48, 8:10.
**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. "East Side Kids," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Walter Huston. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.
**REVERE — Revere:** "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
**Boulevard:** "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.
**Davis Square:** "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Duke of the Navy." 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.
**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Gentlemen from Dixie," Jack La Rue. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
**Strand:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Highway West." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo:** "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**WAKEFIELD—

## A Secret and a Surprise

*A Houseboat Summer Story*

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

**Part One**

**The Story Starts Here**

Sandy and Bill were spending the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim on a houseboat, which they named The Ark, in Deep Cove, Damariscotta, Maine. They enjoyed swimming in the cove and long walks in the woods on East Neck, and made friends with the Putnams at the farm and their animals.

Bill and Sandy were busy making a large map of East Neck and Deep Cove to hang between the stateroom doors over the bookcase in the Ark. Mr. Putnam, at the farm which was their land headquarters, had shown them the original old surveyor's map, drawn in 1790, when the country was still wild and the settlers from Massachusetts and the other older states were just beginning to clear their home-sites back from the coast. Many of them had been given land instead of their pay as soldiers after the revolution. Land was the only thing the new government was rich in, land which had never known the plow, where the trees stood high and the lakes teemed with fish and the wild fowl rose from the shallows in curtains of beating wings.

"Ollie's great-great-grandpaw fought all through the wars. He built the first house, over beyond the barn, where that little knoll is. Her ma remembered it, logs. They used it then for a pigsty. No, I don't remember any stories of those times."

"Of course you do, Lem!" Mrs. Putnam said in her brisk, warm manner. "Remember the time his wife was hoeing in the corn and met a bear who'd come to eat the young ears? Chased him with her hoe right back into the woods and then went on with her work as though nothing had happened? You remember pa used to tell us."

### Sandy's Map

"Why don't we make a map of our own?" asked Bill. "Sandy, you can draw it and we'll put in all our favorite places."

With the Putnams' permission Sandy traced the old map, holding it against a window and being careful not to press her pencil hard enough to mar the soft paper.

On the next rainy day she enlarged the little drawing to a sheet of wrapping paper, while everyone, including Uncle Jim and Aunt Em, advised. In the end it looked right, perhaps not *exactly* like the surveyor's map but very nearly. Then she painted a wide strip of apple green along the shore-line to show which was land, and a strip of beautiful blue along the lake-line to show which was water, and then the map was ready for the really exciting part.

"The first thing of course must be the houseboat," said Aunt Em. Sandy drew the Ark first on scratch paper and then put it in the map, stove-pipe and all, and painted it brown.

By then the sun came out and they all went swimming, but on the next rainy day they unrolled the map and held it in place with four books and all considered it with pride.

"Didn't know you could do it," said Bill with an older brother's approval. "It looks better than when you finished it the other day."

"Now what shall we put in?" Sandy asked, not paying any outward attention to Bill's remark but proud as Punch inside.

"Sandy, why don't you put in our picnic fire on Mariner's Point next?" asked Aunt Em.

There was a little discussion as to which was Mariner's Point and then Sandy put in a fine little fire with curly red and yellow flames. Bill did the lettering, "Mariner's Point." Then with much discussion as to exact location from everyone, they made dotted lines for the principal wood roads and put in Sandy's Meadow, the spring, Grandfather Pine, the Bog, Wood-duck Cove, Indian Pipe Woods, Owl Woods, the Biggest Beach, the Maple Grove, Far View Ledge, Juniper Pasture, and most important, Putnam's Farm.

### Wanted—a Name!

But one stretch of shore line beyond Mariner's Point had no name.

"It's the prettiest cove of them all," said Bill, "but we don't often go as far as that and nothing seems to have happened there."

"We could call it Pine Cove or something," said Sandy.

"No, we'll get it a *good* name soon," remarked Uncle Jim looking up from the book he had now and then been reading. "You want a name that fits that cove and no other."

"How do you know we'll find it soon?" demanded Sandy. "Uncle Jim, you have a *knowing* look. Is it a secret?"

"If it's a secret it can't be told," he answered, disappearing behind his book. "No, you rascal, get away. You can't coax me. Roll up the map and play Chinese Checkers for a while."

"Let's go swimming," said Bill. "We only get a little wetter a little sooner in the rain."

Nothing more was said about the secret, but the other three watched everything which Uncle Jim did with more than usual care. Two days went by and they could not find that he was behaving in any way out of the ordinary. Then one morning he said he thought he'd go to town by himself.

"I have some things to do which might bore you, Em. Give me your list and I'll be back sometime after lunch."

Everyone looked at him suspiciously.

"It's the secret!" cried Sandy, but Uncle Jim only went off, grinning to himself.

### Uncle Jim Returns

Uncle Jim didn't come home until four o'clock. They all welcomed him like shipwrecked mariners and eagerly helped carry the packages. But package after package was opened and only things like raw beefsteak and spinach and oatmeal appeared. There was no secret package anywhere. Only Uncle Jim still had his mysterious look, deeper if anything.

It was a horrid afternoon. Bill and Sandy couldn't get interested in what they were doing. They all went swimming that evening by moonlight and two of the loons appeared as usual from nowhere and swam almost with them, the ripples bright as silver at their big white breasts. Any other evening the children would have loved it, and the bats which flew by overhead, but this evening they still felt waiting for something, as though a treat were being dangled before their eyes, but when they reached for it, there was no treat there.

Next morning was superb.

"Mr. Putnam's going to begin haying today," said Uncle Jim.

The children's eyes caught fire and then dulled again. Haying might be pretty nice, but it certainly wasn't a mystery. They made up their bunks rather solemnly.

When the ark-work was done —you couldn't call it housework could you? though you might say *houseboat* work—Uncle Jim called the children to the table where he had been sitting, apparently writing letters.

"You children haven't seemed very energetic recently," he said and his eyes told them that he was teasing, "but do you think you could take sealed orders? And execute them?"

The children thought they could, and Uncle Jim handed Bill a large envelope. On it was written—

"You will proceed to Sandy's Meadow at once and there open the envelope for further instructions. You will wear bathing suits and swim to shore."

"I'm getting to be an expert at this sort of thing," said Bill as he swam off on his back holding the envelope between his teeth. It took longer, and he steered a rather zig-zag course like a water-spider, but Sandy wasn't there much before him. Then they raced to the meadow—"the last one there's an ugly monkey" and Sandy won, partly because Bill stubbed his toe on a root.

Then they opened the envelope. It contained another envelope and two pieces of paper. The paper marked "I" showed a small rough copy of Sandy's map—"Uncle Jim can't draw worth a cent," murmured Sandy. The Ark was marked, and Sandy's Meadow. Where the big cove lay unnamed, a large X had been drawn.

Paper "II" read, "You will proceed together (that was underscored) to the spot designated. Once there you will open the last envelope and proceed at your own discretion.

(signed) General Uncle Jim."

It was pretty hard to proceed together. Sometimes Bill was ahead and sometimes Sandy.

"Your legs are longer," she panted accusingly as she came up. "Wait till I catch my breath now and then let's take hands."

"That would look pretty silly," protested Bill scornfully, "but I s'pose there's no one to see us."

Hand in hand then they walked through the pines to the cove. The ripples were breaking on the shore, surely two inches high with a little splash all along the curve of the beach. At each end were rocky points like two little horns, and the loons watched gravely not far from shore.

In the center of the beach, near where the small stream trickled through the sand, a canoe had been pulled up half out of the water. It was scarlet and new as a new penny. There were two paddles, too, and a few footprints about the bow, but they led only back into the water. There could be no mistaking the meaning.

"We'd better read the last message," faltered Bill. "We might be wrong."

With uncertain hands he tore open the last small envelope. There was another map scribbled in this like the first but instead of an X it had written in large letters "Canoe Cove."

"It's for us," said Sandy.

(To be continued next Monday)

Portrait of Two English Children

## Novelty Kites Are Easy to Make

*Toys We Can Make Ourselves—3*

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

When a playmate says, "Let's make a kite," the kind of kite he usually thinks of is the ordinary two-stick, box-type, or the three-stick type. Do you know that, with a small amount of ingenuity, you can make kites that will form many novel shapes, such as airplanes, birds, balloons, funny faces, and even men dressed as clowns.

The first thing to consider, when you make a kite of unusual shape, is the framework. This can be of any size and practically any shape. Begin by taking two or more long, light-weight sticks for the backbone of the frame. Then tie to it with string or thread, shorter sticks and curved pieces of bamboo, cut from an old fishing pole, to complete the outline.

In the picture, you will see three novel designs for kites which are splendid flyers. The first design represents an airplane in flight. The framework is made with two long sticks for the backbone, two long sticks for the wings, two short sticks for the wing tips, two medium sticks for the stabilizer, two short sticks for the stabilizer tips, and one short stick across the top of the framework at the nose of the airplane.

Cut the sticks from a thin strip of wood. Orange crate wood is splendid. Use a pocket-knife and whittle the sticks until they are as light as possible. Then tie the sticks in the positions shown in the sketch.

Cover the framework with light-weight tissue (the tissue used for covering airplane models is splendid). Attach the tissue paper to the framework with airplane model cement or with ordinary mucilage, then paint an airplane design on the tissue with water color paint. Use the colors suggested in the sketch. If you use a light blue along the outside of the airplane outline, this color will blend with the sky and will have a tendency to make the airplane painted on the kite show up better when in flight.

To make the framework for a bird kite, tie thin strips of bamboo to the backbone strips, to form the curved wings and hold them in a curved position with string, as shown in the picture.

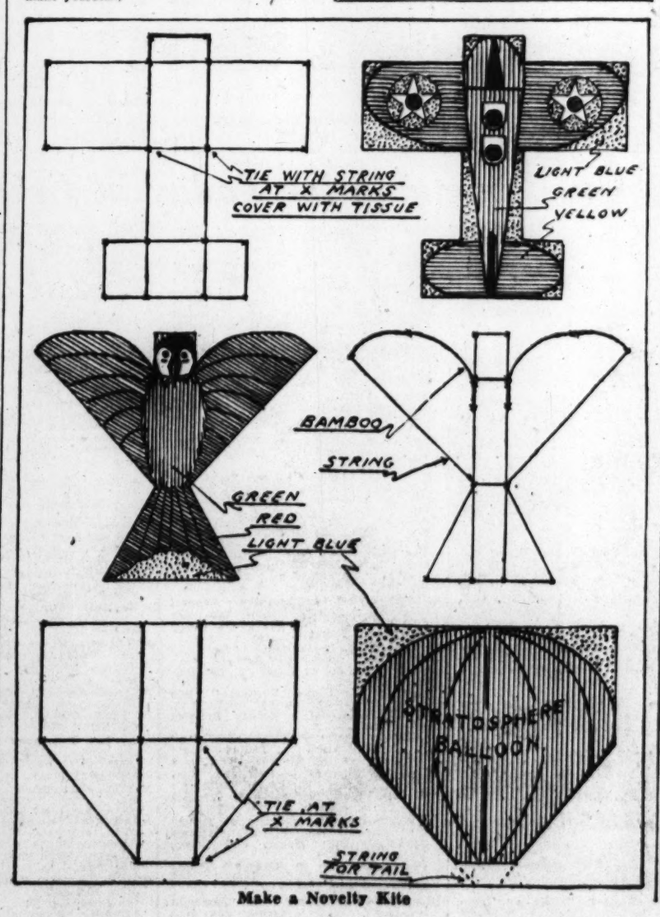
The framework for a balloon kite is made as shown in the illustration.

Attach a bridle to the framework, for flying, just as you do with an ordinary kite.

A long tail will be required to balance kites of this type, but that will not detract from its appearance when in flight.

Select a day when the wind is strong, but steady, and see how high you can make your novelty rise into the sky.

(Watch the page For Children on the second Monday in April for another toy you can make yourself.)




Make a Novelty Kite

## Jimmy Rook Makes a Discovery

Jimmy Rook's home was at the very top of an elm tree. He hadn't learnt to fly and could only just manage to flutter from branch to branch, making a great fuss and cawing as he went.

For some time Jimmy had wanted very much to fly to the ground, and one afternoon in June he made the attempt. He didn't fly really. He just missed his footing in the elm tree and after flapping wildly, swooped through the branches and landed clumsily in the field below. It seemed strange to be on the soft grass for the first time.

### A Flower Garden

Jimmy gazed round with wide open eyes. In front of him was a small green thing covered with bright yellow dots. It looked interesting and Jimmy hopped up to inspect it more closely. The yellow dots were really little pea-shaped flowers growing at the end of each flower stalk. On some stalks there were three blooms, while on others there were as many as six or eight, and in the center was a cluster of deep red buds.

"This is worth coming to earth to see," Jimmy was saying to himself when his mother alighted at his side.

"How did you get here, Jimmy?" she cawed.

But Jimmy did not answer. He was still staring at the yellow dots.

"What are they?" he asked.

"Flowers," said his mother, "and their name is Birds-foot Trefoil."

But when Jimmy asked "Why?" as young rooks often do, she told him that he must find out for himself.

After a few days Jimmy learnt how to use his wings and travelled far afield, and wherever he went he found the little yellow flowers. He saw them on the commons, on the downs, and all along the hedgerows, but he couldn't discover why they should be called Birds-foot Trefoil. They didn't seem to have any connection with a bird's foot.

### Jimmy's Answer

Weeks passed, and then one day, when Jimmy was peering closely at his favorite little plant, he noticed something he hadn't seen before. Here and there among the green leaves were small pods, like tiny pea-pods, containing the flower seeds. On one stalk there were three pods pointing out in the same direction, and when seen in this way they really looked very much like the claws of a bird.

Jimmy lifted one of his claws and examined it. Then he stretched it out beside the plant. Yes, he had found the answer to his question at last, the seed pods were just like his own little claws, and that was why the flowers had been given their interesting name.

## Prize Letters

Here are the letters of Virginia Couse, nine, of La Jolla, California; and Maurice James, ten, of Durban, Natal, South Africa that won prizes this month.

Dear Editor:

On our trip back to Taos, New Mexico, we went to Monument Valley. It is in the desert. All the people are Navajos but a man, his wife, and her brother. They have four or five cabins where people can stay. It was hard going there, because of the sand. We were going to stay only for a day, but we stayed for a day and a half, and two nights. The day we arrived it was about five o'clock and we had supper and went and milked the cow.

The next day we went in Mr. Goulding's station wagon with balloon tires. We went over the sand hills and saw all the monuments. We even went in some. There were caves in the rock. One of these caves was called Sun's Eye. It is a hole in the rock that looks like an eye; the rain stains around the edge and makes eyelashes.

VIRGINIA COUSE

Dear Peter White:

I want to tell you a true story about a kitten of mine. His name was White Feet. We went camping for two weeks, and we left the cat with the Indian boy. When we came back the kitten was not here. I looked for it everywhere.

About a month later, when my brothers went to Scouts', my Daddy and I went with them. The Scout Hall is about two miles from our house. As we walked into the Scout Hall, one of the Scouts was playing with a cat.

He said, "This kitten comes for a drink of milk every evening, and then disappears again."

Then Arthur, my brother, shouted out, "Oh, that's my little brother's kitten, White Feet."

Oh, boy, was I glad. We brought White Feet home and he remembered us all, and I was so happy to have my pet back again.

MAURICE JAMES

We make Special Mention of Marybeth Lane, five, of Kansas City, Missouri; Joy Wood, five, of Oakland, California; Nancy Sherry, six, of Flushing, Long Island, New York; Jean Adelle Klette, six, of Compton, California; Nell Hefti, seven, of Monrovia, California; Stirley Carroll Wallach, eight, of Long Beach, California; Audrey Houghton, nine, of Marblehead, Massachusetts; and Roger DeVries, nine, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. All these children wrote nice letters for the contest. We hope they will write soon again and will win prizes.

## *A Beaver Is a Builder*

**A beaver is a builder.**
**He hammers with his tail**
**And plasters things so tight with mud**
**He doesn't need a nail.**
**He saws his lumber with his teeth**
**(A sound that makes you shiver)**
**And builds a lodge along a lake**
**Or by a running river.**
**He moves his family to the lodge—**
**His wife, his son, his daughter.**
**Their roof is up above the ground**
**Their doorway, under water.**
**Then, if they want a place to play,**
**They call their beaver cousins**
**Who live nearby, to come and help,**
**By sixes and by dozens,**
**To dam the stream until it makes**
**A place that's deep and cool,**
**So every one in Beaver Town**
**May have a swimming pool.**

CAROLYN FORSYTH

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

**SEA PINES "SPRITES"**
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Children, 5-11, have their own beach and activities. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. 100 acres of pines. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. **Senior Camp for older girls.** Guest house for parents. Booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, East Brewster, Mass.

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Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled sympathetic leadership
BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
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For boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor Readers — Guest House under same management.

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Located on a farm on a Vermont Hilltop. Riding horses and ponies. Blacksmith Shop. Pottery Shop. All water sports. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 21st season. All inclusive fee $220. Booklet.
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CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

**Popular Priced Vests and Panties**

Nazareth spring and summer underwear offers a variety of styles and fabrics in vests and panties from tot sizes to 'teen ages.

Shirts and shorts for boys and many styles for infants. Every garment bears the famous quality name Nazareth—look for it when you buy.

*Catalog on Request*

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366 Broadway—Dept. M.—New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

# Solid Hitting Promised Stengel From His New Assortment of Receivers This Year

## Braves Appear Improved In Catching Department

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 23—As he made the one hour bus ride between Sanford and this East coast resort today for a second exhibition with the Brooklyn Dodgers, Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves talked about his catching staff.

"Looking at the other catching staffs around the National League, I'd say that we're pretty well fixed," said Stengel. "And when I say well fixed I mean first division. A couple of other clubs would like to get one of my boys. The Dodgers had to go out and buy someone the other day. You don't do that when you're satisfied with the men you've got.

**Hits to Right Field**

"This Clyde Kluttz is a good man," the manager continued. "He's shown up better at the plate than I expected. He can hit balls over the outfielders. I think he might hit a lot to right field; and that's all right because there are a few short fences in that direction in our league. Have you watched him? He gets around pretty good for a big boy. And I like the way he throws.

"Phil Masi is practicing a few things down here and is making himself a better catcher," Casey went on. "He's still awkward at the plate. I'll tell him to go up there and wait for a good ball, and he'll promise to do it. But he walks up there, swings at one over his head and it's all over. Yet, every once in a while he hits a long ball for me. He's hit them as far to right field as any right-hander. He hit one over the score board in Brooklyn last year and got two one day in St. Louis.

**Can Steal Bases**

"But I'll say one thing for the boy. He may be awkward with his arms and shoulders, but he isn't from the hips down. There are very few catchers in the National League who can steal the base for you in a pinch. Most of them are too slow. But Masi can do it. He doesn't get many, but he gets them when they count. You've got to keep a boy like him around.

"Lombardi? Say, he can do a lot for this club. He'll handle my pitchers and he'll take charge of the other fellow's. I mean, he can come up with that long ball and break up the game for you. And listen, don't let anybody tell you he can't do a few things back of that plate. Did you ever see anybody throw any better? Of course not. They'll tell you he's slow and clogs up the base paths. But he doesn't get caught when he runs.

**Hitting Catchers**

Their catcher in a majority of 1941 games was Ray Berres. The Braves found him A-1 on the receiving end, but an All-American out with a bat in his hands. Even most of the pitchers hit better than Ray, who had come to Boston from Pittsburgh in the Al Lopez deal. But this time the club can show you two hitting catchers—Lombardi and Kluttz.

Lombardi no longer is a young man. But worked for a few games, then rested while Klutz or Masi operate, he should have a good year. Ernie has worked hard to get in shape down here. He has volunteered several times to catch batting practice, which is something he rarely did at Cincinnati. Some of the younger Braves feel good when they clout practice pitches over the fence in left field at Sanford. But big Ernie hits them over the clubhouse as well.

As this is written the Braves are carrying five catchers. The two not mentioned are Al Montgomery, a holdover from last year, and Johnny Stats, an importation from Bridgeport. Even Stats himself admits that he just came along for the ride, to help in practice. However, he may be heard from in some future year. Montgomery is no better than fourth on the list, although he has hit some long balls here in camp.

* * *

Stats is a rangy boy, quiet, yet a hard worker. He batted .294 in 77 games at Bridgeport last season and did .328 for Sunbury, Pa., the previous year. But the pitching up here is still too tough for him.

* * *

Phil Masi practiced swinging a bat left-handed all last winter. But a coupe of swings in batting practice at Sanford convinced him that his best chance was at the other side of the plate. Phil, by the way, still works as hard as anyone in camp.

* * *

Tomorrow is an open date on Stengel's Grapefruit League schedule. Back at Sanford, he may let the Braves play another inter-squad game, or he may drill them in fundamentals.

* * *

The Braves will break camp April 7th, instead of the 8th as originally planned. They will play an exhibition with George Earnshaw's Jacksonville Naval Base nine in that city the 7th. Joe Walsh, the Brookline boy who once tried to make the shortstop berth with the Braves, plays regularly and hits third for the team coached by the former Philadelphia Athletic mound star.

## Boston Edge Contributed By Brimsek

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Fulfilling to the letter every word which was written about him before the game, stolid Frankie Brimsek provided the Bruins with their margin of victory as they defeated Chicago Black Hawks 2-1 in Chicago last night.

In the Windy City Saturday Manager Paul Thompson pointed to Brimsek as the player his Hawks must beat if they hoped to get past the Bruins, and today he was still repeating that statement. Moreover his hockey players were fully agreed with him.

According to Frank Ryan, the Bruins' publicity chief who phoned Boston after the game, Brimmie was no less than wonderful and deserved the shut out he missed when Chicago scored with only 70 seconds remaining of the regulation time. "Time and again Frankie broke their hearts," he said, "and that he should finally win was really only poetic justice."

**Here Tomorrow**

Along with Brimsek, Roy Conacher and Des Smith are receiving much praise as the Bruins now point for another victory to end the series back here in Boston tomorrow night.

Roy, who is again his old self and who has rediscovered his ability to skate both ways, scored the Bruins' first goal in the opening period, and Des notched the marker at 6:51 of the overtime to end the game.

**Shewchuk Immense**

Along with these three must be mentioned the work of Jake Shewchuk at defense. "He was immense," said Ryan, who at the same time distributed credit all up and down the line. "Wiseman did well to play at all . . . Young Clare Martin filled in ably at wing for Dutch Hiller, although Dutch came back to play in the overtime . . . Cowley has gained more strength . . . Everybody worked hard to make it a team win." These were a few of the ebullient Frank's many comments.

### Over the Blue Line

Bruins were due to leave Chicago by plane this noon, weather permitting, with arrival here scheduled for shortly before 7 p. m. . . . The team goes in two sections when it travels by air, so the second plane's arrival would be due at 8 p. m. . . . Hawks are coming by train, and will not arrive until tomorrow.

* * *

Lloyd Gronsdal did not dress last night . . . It was good he was along however, for not until game time was it known that Eddie Wiseman could play . . . On the winning goal Conacher said he had the chance to pass either to Smith or Cowley . . . Cowley picked up assists on both goals, a high indication of his value even when he is below par physically.

* * *

News that Bobby Bauer is injured may hurt the chances of the R. C. A. F. Flyers in the Allan Cup grind . . . Flyers, who today entered the Eastern Canada semi-final against Hamilton Majors, have not lost a game since the play-downs began, with the Krauts backboning the team in every contest . . . If Flyers beat Majors, they will face Quebec Aces or Glace Bay Miners in the Eastern Canada final.

* * *

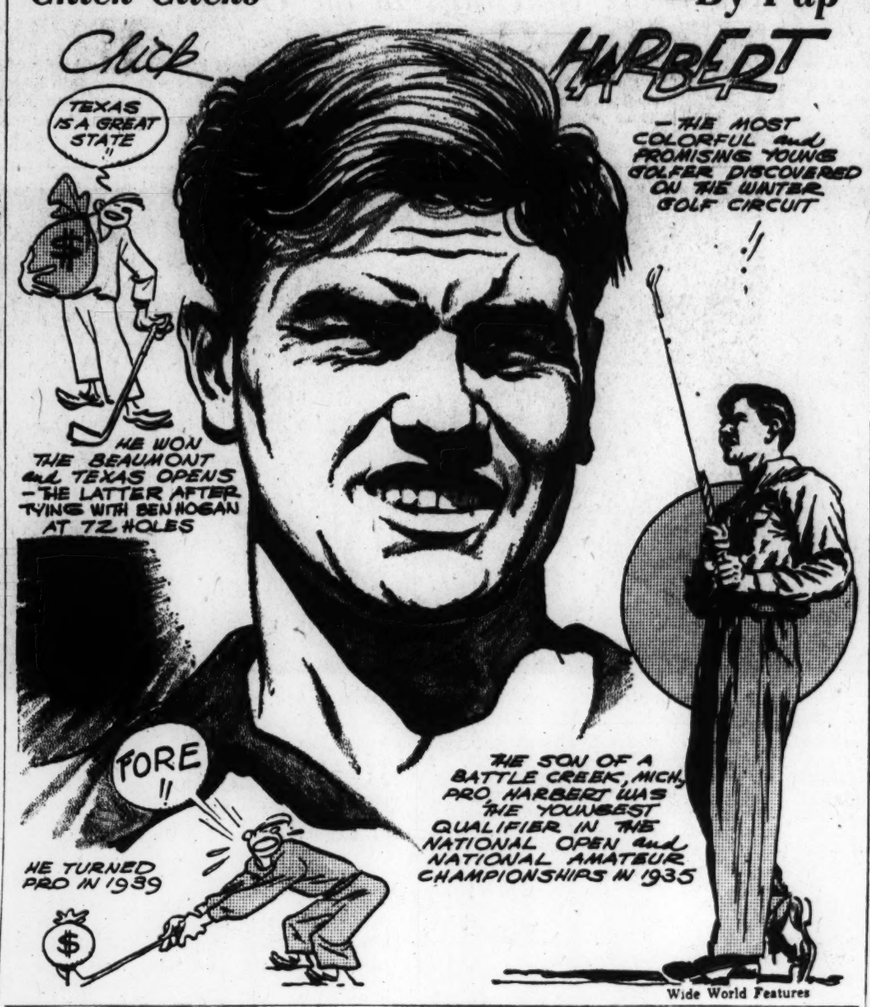
The play-off statistics:

**Series A**
(Best of Seven)
At Toronto: Toronto 3, New York 1.
At New York: Toronto 4, New York 2.

**Series B**
(Best of Three)
At Chicago: Boston 2, Chicago 1. (6.51 overtime.)

**Series C**
(Best of Three)
At Detroit: Detroit 2, Montreal 1.

## *Chick Clicks* —By Pap'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HE WON THE BEAUMONT and TEXAS OPENS —THE LATTER AFTER TYING WITH BEN HOGAN AT 72 HOLES
FORE !!
HE TURNED PRO IN 1939
HARBERT
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THE SON OF A BATTLE CREEK, MICH., PRO HARBERT WAS THE YOUNGEST QUALIFIER IN THE NATIONAL OPEN and NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS IN 1935

Wide World Features

## Foxx and Tabor Needed To Help Red Sox Hitting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SARASOTA, Fla., March 23 — The Boston Red Sox were enjoying their last scheduled off day of the spring training season here today with a lot of hitting practice ordered by Manager Joe Cronin. The Sox leader has been dissatisfied with Red Sox hitting thus far in exhibition contests.

"It doesn't look as though there is a good solid two-base hit in that infield we've been using most of the time until now," he said last night. This was obviously an exaggeration, for Tony Lupien has already made several extra-base hits, but it shows what Cronin thinks of his so-called scrub infield.

**Anxious for Regulars**

He is anxious to see his regular team in action. Thus far Jim Tabor and Jimmy Foxx have not been able to take their respective places at third base and first base regularly because of foot injuries, and the team has looked weak at the plate as a result. Both men should be playing often this week.

Unaccustomed as they are to relying on defensive strength, the Red Sox do not look quite like themselves with Lupien at first and Skeeter Newsome or Tommy Carey at third. The batting order leaks without Foxx and Tabor, even when Cronin himself has played third. Marse Joe hasn't started to powder the ball yet.

**Lead the League**

Last season the Red Sox hit .283 to lead the American League. In 1940 they tied for first with Detroit at .286. In 1939 they led with .291, in 1938 with .299. You can see, then, why Cronin does not regard 2-1 or 3-2 victories as ideal. He appreciates the good pitching the Red Sox have had, but he is not a great admirer of long strings of goose-eggs on the score boards beside the word "Boston."

The No. 1 Red Sox line-up seems certain to have Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio, and Lou Finney in the outfield; Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Johnny Pesky, and Tabor in the infield; and either Johnny Peacock or Frank Pytlak catching, although Bill Conroy went up about 100 per cent in Cronin's estimation last week.

This line-up is the same which prevailed as the Red Sox hit .283 last year, except for Pesky at shortstop. He replaces Cronin, who batted a nifty .311. That Pesky will hit .311 is not anticipated, but experts who have seen him in the minors believe he will flirt with the .300 mark. "I'll tell anybody that he'll hit more than .275," says Heinie Manush, who managed him a few years ago at Rocky Mount.

Every Red Sox regular is believed capable of bettering his 1941 average, although no one expects Ted Williams to hit .400 two years in a row. After all, these 1941 averages were not extraordinary: Finney .288; Di Maggio .283; Foxx .300; Doerr .282; Tabor .279; Peacock .284; Pytlak .271.

### The Southern Exposure

Out with an injured heel most of the first three weeks of practice, Jim Tabor is now trying to get his throwing arm, wild and erratic at best, under control . . . Ted Williams receives about 25 letters a day from fans all over the country, and while about 50 per cent of them oppose his deferment on the ground that he supports his mother, he reads them all . . . Tomorrow the Sox play the Dodgers at Daytona Beach, the first of three successive road games for them.

## Chouteau Swims To Three Titles In Championships

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21 (AP)—Rene Chouteau, a broad-shouldered "iron man" from St. Louis who learned how to swim in the muddy waters of the Mississippi, Saturday set a sizzling pace as the Yale squad turned the Eastern Intercollegiate League's individual swimming championships into a Blue rout.

The Eli's senior stroked his way to thrilling triumphs in the 300-yard medley and the 440-yard freestyle races, breaking the intercollegiate and meet records in the former and the latter mark in the long-distance test. Friday night, Chouteau won the 220-yard freestyle event.

The Missiouri lad's sensational stunt eclipsed the 100-yard freestyle sprint in which Howard Johnson, Yale captain, repulsed the challenges of Ed Hueber of Pennsylvania and Ed Hall of Massachusetts State. Johnson was clocked in 52.1 seconds, good time ordinarily but shaded by Hall's qualifying performance.

Hall, from Worcester, Mass., did the 100 in 51.1, which was five-tenths of a second better than the intercollegiate mark first recorded by Walter Spence of Rutgers in 1933, and surpassed the meet mark of 52.4, set by Johnson last year.

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MENNEN

## *In the Dugout*
*with Rumill*

### Stengel Remembers the Deans

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SANFORD, Fla.—The Braves had just finished their morning practice and were relaxing in the clubhouse. Some were eating sandwiches; others chewing on oranges. Casey Stengel sat in front of his locker, a bottle of milk in one hand, staring out across the deserted field.

"As I was telling a newspaperman this morning, you young pitchers should watch the older fellows and pick up a little something for the back of your heads," said the manager of the Braves. "You'll make it a whole lot easier for yourselves if you learn to pitch with your heads as well as your arms.

**Mocked Rivals**

"Why, when I broke into the big leagues, those pitchers tried to talk me out of hits," Stengel went on, as the boys gathered around. "Ask George Kelly. The pitcher would tell me what a busher I was, and a couple of other things, and then the catcher would go to work on me. But I fooled them. Whatever they'd say, I'd mock them right back. And after a while they let me alone.

"But you pitchers—and catchers, too—don't be afraid to talk to the hitters," said Casey. "Fiddle around some out on the mound. If a batter looks anxious in a clutch, keep him waiting a little. Jim Tobin gave Etten of the Phillies some trouble last year by making him wait. Etten hit pretty well, but not against 'Ol' Tob.' You can get the boys guessing wrong by shaking the catcher off. No matter whether it's the right signal or not, keep shaking your head in the clutch. You'll have the guy beaten before he can take a swing."

**Dean Could Talk**

"That Dizzy Dean could talk you out of base hits," said Paul Waner.

"You mean he could talk, period," said Tony Cuccinello.

"The big guy was all right," said Stengel. "He had something to talk about. He could pitch. The Cardinals came into Brooklyn one day to play a double-header. It was the last week of the season and they needed both games to win the pennant. Dizzy pitched the opener and beat us on three hits. We didn't get a hit until the seventh, and we never did score.

"Between games I gave the boys a nice little pep talk," Casey continued. "I thought I'd really made them mad; figured they'd knock the Cardinals right out of the race. But then brother Paul Dean walked to the rubber and we didn't get a hit. In the clubhouse runaway afterwards I meet Dizzy and he says to me: 'That was a great game Paul pitched. Too bad I didn't know I was so close. I might have had one, too.' That stopped me. I was speechless."

**Clubhouse Meeting**

"You?" said a voice in the background.

"I'll never forget the day Dizzy came into our clubhouse just as we were starting a meeting," Stengel went on, ignoring the heckler. "When he found out what we were doing, he just made himself at home. I suggested he give us a little talk on the Cardinal hitters. He did. He went right down the batting order and told us how he'd pitch to every one of them. After that he went through our line-up; told us he's pitch here to one, there to another.

"Well, after the game started I was on third base as usual and Diz was pitching. Every time he'd get one of my boys out, he'd walk halfway over to where I was and say: 'See; didn't I tell you, Casey?' I felt like laughing and crying all at the same time."

**Martin Rough**

"That was quite a club, with the Deans and Pepper Martin around," said Waner.

"Martin would come into second base like a tractor when you were trying to make that double play," said Cuccinello. "He'd knock you halfway into the outfield, then get up off the ground and ask you, seriously: 'Are you all right?'"

"I was coaching at third one day and I made a noise like a turkey," said Stengel. "Martin started to laugh. 'Do it again,' he said. Just then somebody hit a ball through his legs and Frankie Frisch yells over: 'Never mind that Stengel! Get in the game!' Pepper pounded his fist in his glove, shouted back an 'O. K.' to Frisch, then turned to me: 'Do it again, will you Casey?' But I wish I had a few like him around here."

## *Week-End Sport In Brief*

*By the Associated Press*

**Daytona Beach, Fla.**—Whitlow Wyatt, gentleman farmer and pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers, ended his holdout by signing a one-year contract at a reported salary of $17,500, an estimated raise of $6,000.

* * *

**St. Augustine, Fla.**—Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., and his amateur partner, Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., won $3,000 National Amateur-Pro golf tourney for second-straight year, defeating Bill Nary, Rancho Santa Fe and Freddie Haas, New Orleans, 6 and 5.

* * *

**College Park, Md.**—Clark D. Shaughnessy named head football coach and director of health and physical education at University of Maryland. His place at Stanford taken by Jim Lawson, former Shaughnessy assistant.

* * *

**Kansas City** — Stanford and Dartmouth will meet here Saturday night for NCAA basketball crown. Stanford defeated Colorado, 46 to 35, for right to represent West and Dartmouth trimmed Kentucky, 47 to 28, in eastern tourney.

* * *

**Denver** — Denver's American Legion team won National AAU basketball title by defeating Bartlesville, Okla., 45 to 32, in tourney final.

* * *

**New York**—Swimmer Gloria Callen cracked her eighth American record in a week and the 30th of her career Saturday night when she was clocked in 1:14.8 for the 100-meter backstroke in a special time trial during a meet at the New York Athletic Club. The old mark was 1:16.3, set by Eleanor Holm at Chicago, Jan. 15, 1935.

* * *

**New York**—John Simmons of Stamford, Conn., annexed the senior men's New York State speed skating championships with a point total of 60, 20 more than collected by his nearest rivals, Herman Van Putten of New York and Roy Brickson of Brooklyn.

* * *

**Pinehurst, N. C.**—J. W. Roberts of Columbus, Ohio, and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., won the amateur-professional golf prelude to the 40 annual North and South open with a net score of 32-33—65.

* * *

**Salt Lake City**—Torger Tokle, North American title holder, leaped 235 feet through the air at Ecker Hill but ski experts' hopes of a 100-yard record-shattering jump was dashed by sticky snow. Tokle, who holds the record at 289 feet, made the 235-foot leap in his first official jump at the Intermountain championship meet. He leaped again, but his distance was a foot less, at 234.

Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho, made 234 feet his first try but fell back to 229 on his second attempt. Art Devlin jumped 225 and 222 feet.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Dartmouth One Step From National Crown

Only Stanford University stands in the way of Dartmouth's greatest basketball team from winning the National Collegiate A. A. crown. Last week end the Big Green five romped through two worthy opponents in New Orleans to take the Eastern Crown in addition to their Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball championship. On Friday night they defeated Illinois, 44 to 38, and on Saturday tripped Kentucky, 47 to 28, and the right to meet Stanford for the title this coming Saturday.

Dartmouth will move to Kansas City this week to play Stanford, who were finalists in the western division of the National tournament play. The California Indians beat Colorado, 46 to 35, on Saturday night to reach the final round with Dartmouth.

Because of the reputation which the western basketball teams have established in the past Stanford's game with Dartmouth will be watched with great interest all over the country. Eastern college basketball teams haven't fared any too well in the past with fives representing western colleges. Whether Dartmouth can fare better against these so-called western giants remains to be seen this week, but the East can be certain that it is sending its best representatives to fight for the national crown.

* * *

The marathon boys are at it again. With the famous B. A. A. run from Hopkinton to Boston less than a month away a group of runners held their first test on Saturday over the 20-mile Medford course. Johnny Coleman, Worcester insurance clerk, crossed the finish line with a 400-yard lead over Fred McGlone, of Boston. Coleman's time was 1:56.23. Johnny Kelly, of Arlington, winner of this race almost repeatedly, dropped out three miles from the finish line.

* * *

With Yale favored to win the 19th annual college swimming championships scheduled for the Harvard Pool Friday and Saturday, the Eli will be up against some of the nation's best swimmers representing 22 colleges. Michigan, the defending champions, are expected to be the chief threat to Yale's domination of the event, but in a meet where 120 men are straining to set new marks anything can happen to the pre-meet favorite.

* * *

**Sport Shorts**—The Women's National Indoor Tennis Championships opened today at Longwood's Covered Courts, with Hope Knowles, of Philadelphia, seeded No. 1 . . . Toni Matt, Eastern Slope ski instructor, won the sixth annual running of the Schussverein Downhill yesterday at North Conway, N. H., in 2:12 4-5 . . . Tufts is making plans to extend its basketball season into the spring to take up the slack caused by the abolition of baseball.

## *Cleveland Club Becomes Talk Of American League*

*By the Associated Press*

Those rampant Cleveland Barons are the talk of the American Hockey League.

They fell into a fading third place in the western race of the league with a roster so depleted that league officials gave the Barons permission to draw on other teams for talent in the play-offs.

But the able players and some of the injured as well—all with their eyes on promised bonuses and possible play-off prizes that may aggregate $9,500—rejected all suggestions of assistance.

They swarmed through Washington, third-place winner in the eastern division, in two straight games and gained the semifinal round in which the powerhouse Bears of Hershey, Pa., furnish the opposition.

Saturday night the Barons defeated the Bears, 3 to 2, in the first contest.

The same night Springfield downed Indianapolis, 6 to 3, to take a 2-and-1 lead over the Caps in the class A semifinal.

Standings:

**Class A Semifinal**

| Clubs | W | L | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Springfield | 2 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 15 |
| Indianapolis | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 13 |

**Class B Semifinal**

| Clubs | W | L | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hershey | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |

(Cleveland defeated Washington in two straight games to gain semifinal and Hershey defeated New Haven in two consecutive quarterfinal round contests.)

## *He Can't Fool Us*

SANFORD, Fla.—While it is a Braves publicity photograph, Ed Rumill (left), baseball writer for The Christian Science Monitor, not only records the doings of the baseball players all year round, but actively takes part in the spring training down South. He is posed here with the regular Braves' shortstop, Eddie Miller.

## Weight Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold Brown of Chicago, who weighs 161 pounds, yesterday broke a 20-year record as he lifted 365 pounds in the press on back event at the Central A.A.U. weight lifting championships.

## Sports Abolition

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—The state board of athletic control will meet April 17 to consider the abolition of all state high school athletic tournaments until after the war.

## Hogan Out Front

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23 (AP)—Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., again leads golf professionals in money winnings and points amassed for the Vardon Trophy.

Fred Corcoran, bureau manager of the P.G.A., announced that Hogan has won $6,158 this year and has 137 Vardon Trophy points. Sam Snead is second with $5,016 in winnings and 102 points.

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Weekly
Magazine Section
of
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
"ONLY AMERICANS CAN SAVE AMERICA . . ." By R. H. Markham
What sacrifices are Americans willing to make to save the heritage of freedom and equal opportunity so dear to their hearts?
THE FILIPINO NEEDS HIS BOLO By Walter Robb
Japan commands the Filipino to surrender his bolo, and an American, long in the Philippines, writes colorfully of this interesting and indispensable tool.
IN STRATEGIC SURINAM By Roland Hall Sharp
Where white houses in the moonlight, little Javanese servants trotting along with trays of vermilion and blue flowers, teeming Orientals, voluble Africans and Dutch businessmen mingle in an amazingly cosmopolitan colony.
SCHOOLS FOR SAILORS By Marion Trott
"How to make a sailor" is the problem of the Coast Guard as the White House turns over to them the training of sufficient men to take to sea the 1500 new ships slated for launching this year and next.
ENGINEERING THE PEACE By Frederick W. Lock
An engineer considers a possible peace on the basis of striking a balance between the natural resources of all nations, thus rebuilding a shattered world for the benefit of all mankind.
NATIONS IN EXILE FIND SANCTUARY IN ENGLAND By Gordon Walker
Col. Edwin F. Cooper supplies color portraits of many of Britain's royal and near-royal guests who are finding sanctuary until the day when they may lead a triumphal march back into the lands where Hitlerian rule will be but a memory.
Leading Articles the
Mar. 28

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# The Home Forum



## If Writers Pause

THE THING WHICH makes the stuff of some writers living matter on the page, while the words of other writers may be read without emotional investment of any sort, has always interested me. It interests me now. Perhaps it interests me particularly now because, for some years, I have read little.

In spite of great masses of current writing, the past ten years have not seemed a time for writers. I know that the old humdrum business of writing has gone on, both here and abroad. The new lions of literature have arisen, have enjoyed their accolades in the book pages and at the literary clubs. The "foreign" correspondents have overrun the earth and have brought back much absorbing data. The work of the cinema writers, and of the playwrights, has been prolific.

I have not, somehow, found myself caught up in any of it. I readily acknowledge the great histories, the great biographies. Perhaps I should more honestly say that they have seemed great in the advertisements and in the reviews. The ones I read myself were not quite prodigious; but I shall not judge all others by these.

* * *

But of writing as merely writing, the lowly, clear, concise prose which might issue from the mouth of a friend pausing near your fence on a summer's night, or sitting before your winter fire, the writing which carries us so easily out of ourselves that we are all but unaware of the movement—of this there has been not quite so much. Not strangely, perhaps, for it has never been a bumper crop.

I am reminded of this because, today, I picked up a magazine and found myself all at once experiencing some of the old pleasures of reading all over again. The writer who attracted me was a novelist, telling how the war had brought him to an end of his effort, at least for the present. He was a writer, he pointed out, who had enjoyed writing. It had never been work to him to write.

"For me," he said in effect, "there has come, at the very least, a time of pause. I have tried, but I can write no more. When the war is over, perhaps—"

* * *

I do not have his article before me, so I am not quoting him. But the thing I found most curious about his statement was not his conclusion, but the way he had of reaching it. He told the story of a provincial newspaperman who had achieved success—or a measure of it—and then had turned to writing novels. He brought in names we all know. He gave a pleasant picture of the matters in a writer's life about which you do not always hear. It has become the fashion to paint the hardships attendant on writing. But there are compensations, too, as every writer knows.

His conclusion, that he could no longer write, was belied by the very writing I was reading. This was what made his piece provocative to me; it made it excellent reading. If the truth were known, I thought, he could not help writing.

It is not easy to indicate what it is that captures us about writing. I have one friend who will not acknowledge that a good book is a good book unless it brings a lump into his throat, another who requires of any good work that it make shivers go up and down her back. Not all are blessed with such barometers of taste. Do not be too quick to judge that these are inaccurate or sentimental, however, for I have rarely found them wrong. In everyone sensitive to writing, I believe, a sort of singing begins in the mind when good work is encountered. The trouble is, this too often drifts away before the culmination of any effect, leaving the reader to wonder if the writer missed his theme or if he, the reader, lacked whatever faculties were necessary to stay with him. There may have been lack on both sides; it has not been a time for writers who do the best writing—

The perfection of writing, for me, when I find it, is not always an obvious choice. It is rarely the great and moving passage, though it sometimes is. I am not so dull, I assure myself, that I cannot relish either the depth and deftness of old Gaunt's speech or the inevitable sureness of the Churchillian phrase.

More often, I am moved by some homely perfect wording that says so exactly what I myself feel that I wonder another could have written it. Quite frequently the writing which moves me most is a writer writing about writing.

* * *

It has been said that it is not possible to write profitably about writing—or, at least, that it is better to go to the sources from which the second writer drew. I have never found it so.

Is there a gentler or more lovable passage in all English literature than George Gissing's musings over his old polished wooden pen, which has worn a little callous on his finger from much faithful pressing?

I have never been led by any love of the matter to read anything Dr. Johnson ever wrote. But about how he talks and walks and works, in Boswell, I have read more than one night away.

H. M. Tomlinson's books have seemed to me full of purple passages. But I can recollect—indeed I cannot forget—his picture, in some distant essay, of a lamp-lit table and the pages he is unable to fill.

George Borrow left London, discouraged by the wealth of writing talent he found on every newspaper page. Talent was all it was; but Borrow did not know that. Telling of his disappointment over his own abilities to match this brilliance, he writes in simple words which have long outlived the London journalese of his day.

* * *

In America, where the resilient phrase vies with the mechanical image for place, it has been an especially bad time for writers. But even here there is much hope, and much to hope for. John Mistletoe is not really threatened by Citizen Kane.

We must not take too seriously Mr. Howard Spring's conclusion that there will be nothing for him to write about during the period of hostilities. A little rest might be a good thing for a great many writers. It doesn't so much matter if Mr. Spring doesn't write another novel, does it? if he writes charmingly about the ones he has already written, and may yet write?

The war may indeed produce much new writing. But, when the exciting and heroic phrases have done their work—and who is to say they do not have their place?—we may be confident that the men of the pen who have paused a little while will sit down again to the faultlessly white sheets of paper which promise them so much, and sometimes give it, taking up the task they left off while the sword, and the words that are like swords, had their little day.

STEPHEN CABARRUS

## *There Were Starlings in the Orchard*

Clamoring, each orchard tree
Was loud with chattering minstrelsy,
Insistent starlings clustered there
Upon the crooked branches bare.

The orchard seemed to shrill with spring,
A sudden, unexpected thing,
As flock by flock the starlings came,
Their plumage gleaming with dark flame.

Before its time the orchard woke
As piercingly the starlings spoke;
Then they were gone with outcry brief,
Leaving trees bare of bird or leaf.

LOUISE DARCY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN RELIEF IN THE MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY, FLORENCE, ITALY

"ARTISANS AT WORK" is the title of this ancient Egyptian sunk relief. It was carved late in the history of Egypt, in the twenty-sixth Dynasty. A very old tradition still existed in this era of decline. The Egyptians made provision for their conception of an afterlife by recording in their tombs scenes and activities of their daily life. In these illustrations they set down a faithful, accurate, and invaluable record of everyday practices: The panels describe clearly the numerous occupations which are current among men, and they reveal methods and techniques of operation.

These artisans are occupied with carving statuary, modeling pottery, and manufacturing a chariot. In the characteristic manner of late Egyptian design, the figures are curvilinear, more naturalistic and relaxed. The geometrical and dignified character of earlier Egyptian drawing has disappeared.

D. A.

## Adventure in Aleppo

AMIR FUAZ advised me to go first to Aleppo and there get in touch with Hajem Pasha's *wukil* (representative), who would see to the transmission of his letter and secure a trustworthy travelling companion for me; and I acted on his advice. I had not been in Aleppo since 1916. At that time I had vainly tried to find the sons of a *sheykh* called Achmed Hafiz, whose name will be known to readers of Homer Davenport's book, "My Quest of the Arab Horse" (New York, 1908). It was from this Achmed Hafiz that Davenport (with whose sister I became well acquainted in California) bought twenty-seven Arab horses in 1906.

On my arrival in Aleppo, my first task was to find the *wukil*. The directions led me to a medieval building near the citadel. The entrance was barred by an enormous iron-studded timber gate. From the courtyard behind it I could hear the well-known guttural accents of Bedouins. I knocked repeatedly without response. Suddenly, however, with creaking hinges, the huge gate flew wide open, and out galloped four horsemen, almost running me down. Squeezed flat against a stone pillar, I looked in amazement after the small cavalcade that disappeared in a cloud of dust round the beetling ramparts of the old Crusader's castle.

When I turned my eyes to the entrance again, I saw standing before me in the doorway a Bedouin unusually large for his race, a good six feet high, who scrutinized me critically without "batting an eyelid" and without responding to my greeting. At length he coolly laid an arm round my shoulders and, in no very amiable manner, pulled me within, while with his other arm he gave a tug at a long rusty chain, which effectively closed the gate.

My eyes fell on a caravanserai that made me fancy myself back in the days of the Caliphs. The yard was not exactly tidy, but it looked better than many a khan I had seen in Istanbul and Baghdad. Scattered about higgledy-piggledy, in peaceful contentment, was a mingled assortment of camels, horses, asses, goats, and sheep. Lazily the lean, shaggy beasts munched the chaff spread for them on worn-out bast mats and hides. Camel-drovers, muffled in their frayed cloaks, were squatting about. Dirty children tumbled boisterously over the humps of the camels and darted in and out between their legs, while the animals, with blinking eyes and drooping ears, patiently put up with the sport. Pigeons continually fluttered between the court and the old bastions and turrets, and, sailing low over the battlemented walls, small vultures circled on motionless wings, croaked hungrily, with baleful eyes ever on the watch for a meal.

"Whence cometh thou?" the big fellow questioned without any form of introduction and with scant courtesy. I reached into my breast pocket and drew from it the letter of recommendation, much crumpled and stained, and with it, inadvertently, a photographic reproduction of Homer Davenport's well-known drawing, "Haleb's Farewell to the Desert." The picture shows Sheykh Achmed Hafiz and his Bedouin friends witnessing the departure of that celebrated Arab stallion, Haleb, which the Turkish governor of Syria had given Davenport as a present. My tall friend grabbed both letter and picture from my hand and fingered them clumsily. Suddenly he discovered on the photograph familiar faces and figures. . . . His surprise was comical. Stuttering with emotion, he tried to communicate not only to me, but to all and sundry, the startling fact that he had discovered his father in the picture. . . . When peace was at last restored, I found myself in the arms of my new friend. Like the protecting wings of the Cherubim, the loose sleeves of his herder's cloak flapped round me, as he hugged me to his chest and kissed me on both cheeks.—From "Black Tents of Arabia," by CARL R. RASWAN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

## Loud In His Praise Of Trains

TO MY SURPRISE I find myself somewhat lonely in my enthusiasm for railroads. The reason is that most people appear to consider trains as no more than necessary evils. Trains, they argue, are only means of getting some place. To feel this way about them is, of course, to miss all of their pleasure and at least half of their point. The real charm of a train is self-contained and has very little to do with its destination. . . .

I like them not only because of the places to which they have taken me; I like them for themselves. I like them for their comfort, their serenity, their warmth (which is usually adjustable when it becomes too warm). I like them for their efficiency, their impersonality, the darkness and the quiet which one of their rooms can maintain in the broad light of noon, and the illusion they give me of being miraculously becalmed in the midst of motion. . . .

Mealtime conversations with the strangers sitting at your table in the diner can be agreeable enough. . . . They may even save you reading the evening paper. But, though once in a long while they can be rewarding, all too seldom do they take the temperature of the region through which you are passing. . . .

No, there are far better places than a train for talk. But few places are a train's equal for reading. Not magazines or newspapers alone. They are mere canapés to the heavy meal which can follow. The classics you have always meant to read, the new books you have failed to get around to, the fat books which usually are put aside for summer, the volume you could not resist while browsing in the station bookstore, the old books you are anxious to reread to see how you and they have changed—these are the perfect companions on a journey. —From "Accustomed As I Am," by JOHN MASON BROWN. (New York: Norton.)

## וואהרע פּראָנטוואָרטליכקייט

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

די פּראָנטוואָרטליכקייט וואָס עקזיסטירט צוישן מענטשן איז נאָכן אָפט מיספֿאַרשטאַנען. מענטשן האָבן די מכע אויסגעמוטיגט דאָס וואָס קומט אויס צו זיי אלס אן אונאָנגענעמקייט אנצוטרעפֿן. אָדער אַנדערע קען נעמען זיי צו דער אנדערער עקסטרעמע פון אויטהרן דורך זייער פֿלייס צו זיי טוט א בעקהמונג פון פֿרייהייטליכער הערשאפֿט. אָן אפֿט מאל פֿעלערן זיך פֿאר דיזער צוויי־שטר אירטהום אלס א שליח פון גוטקע, אבער עז זיינען יע דאָ צוויי־שטן וועלן, סיידען דיזער אירטהום איז טיף פֿעסט־גענומען, וועלכע ווערן אלס נאָטיג נאָטוירליך אין דער מענשליכער ערפֿאָרונג. דיזע פּראָבע, אבער, דאָרף נים זיין סיסטעמאטיש, וויבאלד עס קען אין פּאָסע נאָטיג רוכבות נעמענטשטערן ווערען וועג סען זאָל איהר בע־מאכט דורך די אויגען פון דער קריסטליכער וויסנ־שאפֿט (קריסטשען סיענס). דען דיזע וויסענשאפֿט עמפֿעלקט די וואהרע ברודערשאפֿט פון דעם מענשן, פונקט ווי קריסטוס יעזוס האָט עס גלעלערנט צו די מענשען אין זיין צויט. קריסטשען סיענס איז באַזירט אויף די וואָרהיט פון דעם טיימער, און ערקלערט דעם אונפֿערמיידליכען אמת וועגען אלץ דיזע, און עמפֿעלט אלע פּאָלקען מים דער אונטערטה־נאכער קרונשאפֿט פון גאָטליכער עמפֿאָלקונג.

מעלי בייקער עדדי, די עמדעקערין פון נידדערין פון קריסטשען סיענס, זאָגט אין איהר מעקסטבוך, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, הויליגע שריפֿטען (p. 496), אין קריסטשען סיענס וועלכע די אויסגע־פֿונען, אז די עשטע פֿליכט איז צו פֿאָלגן גאָט, צו האָבן אין גאָטאָנק, און צו ליבען דעם צווייטען וויא זיך אליין. צו ליבען דעם צווייטען וויא זיך אליין איז נעווינס צו זעהן און צו פֿרעמען זיך אין די וואהרע, האַרמאָניש מעלות פון גאָט, וועלכע ווערען אויסער אויסגערוקט דורס וואו אפֿילו, ליוס די מאטעריעלע חושים, דיסהארמאָניע און אונגליק זעהען זיך אוים צו פֿרינסטען דעם הויפּט פֿאָלק בשעת מיר דערקענען, אז נאָר גוטעס אליין איז די וואהרע נאטור פון אונ־זערע פֿרעמדע, דערקענען מיר אין אמתן דאָס וואָס שפֿיגעלט אָפּ דעם איין נעדאנק (גאָט). אויף דיזען נויסענען בעגריף פון גויסענער וועלבסטהיים רוהט די ברכה פון גאָט.

וויסענשאפֿליך נעדאַכט, זיינען מיר, יעדער אויגער זען אלץ אין כלל, אונזער „ברודערס היטער" אין דעם מאָס וואָס מיר שעצען אין אונזער בעוואוסטזיין דעם זיינרקליכען בעגריף פון דעם מענשען וואָס איז נעמאכט נעווארען אין דעם בילד און נעשטאלט פון גאָט אין אונזער פֿלייס צו דעם היולינען מאָדער, אן אונזער וואהרע פּראָנטוואָרטליכקייט איז איהם פֿאָלגזאַמקייט צו דעם גאָטליכען וויללען, וואָס מיינט נים, מיר דאַרפֿען זיך־טען, בלינם אויף, אין פֿאָלם איהם נעהאָרכן (יאָהאן יד:15). דאָס מיינט נים, אז מיר דאַרפֿען אויפֿנעמען אונזער ליבליכע אינשטרומענט אין אנדערע, נאָר עס מיינט יע, אז דורך נויסענע פּערשפּעקטיוון, וויסטן מיר נעגנען, אז דער ווירקליכער מענש איז יעמאַנד אזוי ווי ער איז אויבזיך נאָכּ, נעשטיצט און אויפֿ־נעהאלטען פון דער נעשליכער ליבע.

וען אונזער ברודער וועט אונז בעטען, אז מיר זאָלען איהם העלפֿען אין זיין רייזע נויסטוורעס, וועט אונז נאָט ערמוטיגען טוים דעם נויסוועגדיגען פּערשפּעקטיוו אין אינטערעסענט וויי אזוי מיר זאָלען איהם נעפֿעלי־גען, און אזוי וועלען מיר האָבן די וויינערע גלעלענ־הייט צו טהאָן גוטעס. טרס, עדדי זאָגט (וויסענשאפֿט און נעזונד, p. 518), „די נויסטע רייזע העלפֿען דעם ארמסען אין אין נרויסער ברודערשאפֿט, אין אלע תּי־בען דאָס זעלבע פּרינציפּ אדער דעם זעלבען פּאָסטער, אן נעכענטש איז דער סענס וועלכער זעהט זיין ברודערס נוים אין ערפֿילם דיזע נוים, אין זוכט זיין אויגענע גוטעס אין דעם אנדערענס גוטעס.

וועלן מיר וועלען זיך פּאָקטהרען פון דעם מאלשען נעפֿיהל פון פֿערזעלליכער פּראָנטוואָרטליכקיים אין אָנגענטמען דעם וואהרען בעגריף פון נויסוועגדיגען צונג אין בעהילפֿליכקייט, וועלען מיר נעפֿינען שטאר־קיים אין אינכפֿירצייג בע דעם קוואל פון דער נעס־ליכער ליבע, דוד הסלך, דער פּרעפּאטער פון דעם ספר תהלים, זאָג נעזונגען (תהלים לז:37), „בעטראַכט דעם פֿאָלקאָמענעם מענשען, אין בעמערקע דעם רעכטשער־מיגען מענשן: וויייל די עזרת פון אזא מענש איז שלום." כדי צו „בעמערקען דעם פֿאָלקאָמענעם מענשען" מוזען מיר זיך פֿריהער אויסלערנען וזי אזוי צו מאַכען אן אונטערשיער צווישען דער שטרבליכער פֿערזענליכקייט און די וואהרע אינדיווידועלקייט, מיר דאַרפֿען דער־זעהן, דורך נויסענע אויגען, דעם מענשען וואָס נאָט האָט בעשאפֿען, דער מענש וואָס איז נעמאכט נעווארען אין דעם בילד און נעשטאלט פון גאָט. וען מיר וועלען מאקע אזוי מהאָן, וועלען מיר ערפֿילען אונזער פֿליכט צו אונזער ברודער מענש. דאָס איז אונזער וואהרע פּראָנטוואָרטליכקייט.

דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפֿארמאציע וועגען קריסטשען סיענס לייטעראטור, וואָס ווערט אויסנע־נעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען אוז מאכען זיין פֿערלאַנג בעקאַנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פּאבלישונג סאָסייטי, באסטאן, מאסאַטשוסעטס, י.ס.א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Gull and Land*

The slope of land with its shawl of river
catches at the gull.
It has the wind to contend with.
But soon the land quiets, and the bird drifts
down,
and land and bird become a part of each
other,

D. S.

## True Responsibility

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE RESPONSIBILITY which rightly exists between mortals is frequently misunderstood. Men are prone either to avoid what seems to them an unpleasant duty to others or to go to the other extreme of assuming toward them an attitude of personal domination. Often this latter error presents itself in the guise of good, but there are times when, unless it is understandingly resisted, it apparently works much mischief.

That ancient question (Genesis 4:9), "Am I my brother's keeper?" has long served as the basis of excuse whereby men neglect the loving ministrations that should be recognized as natural in human experience. This question, however, need not be misinterpreted, but, in fact, may be correctly answered if viewed through the lens of Christian Science, for this Science reveals the true brotherhood of man, even as Christ Jesus taught it. Being based on the Master's teaching and works, Christian Science declares the irreversible truth regarding all things, and answers all questions with the unerring wisdom of divine revelation.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 496), "You will learn that in Christian Science the first duty is to obey God, to have one Mind, and to love another as yourself." To love another as oneself is surely to see and rejoice in the true, harmonious qualities of God, which are forever expressed even where, to material sense, discord would claim presence. In seeing good as the true nature of our fellow men, we are really seeing that which reflects the one Mind. Upon this spiritual view of spiritual selfhood rests the blessing of God.

Scientifically speaking, we are, each and all, our "brother's keeper" to the extent that we cherish in our consciousness the real concept of man in the image and likeness of God. This is our duty to the Father, and our true responsibility is to reflect Him in unselfed love. This scientific attitude of right thinking admits of no personal domination, nor does it attempt to direct, in material ways, our brother's affairs. A sense of true responsibility rejoices in the good of others and is ever ready to help, uplift, and encourage them in the upward way.

The hypocritical cry of Cain, echoing down the centuries, finds no response in the consciousness purified by the realization of the ever-presence of the living Christ, Truth, which confirms in the words of Christ Jesus (Mark 12:31), the Mosaic command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Individuals ascend higher in demonstration of good as thought is steadfastly held to the divine ideal of spiritual sonship and eternal brotherhood.

Let us learn to look upon our fellow man with unselfish, loving affection and spiritual interest. Let us refuse to bind him with heavy chains of condemnation and false appraisal; let us confidently leave him in the Father's compassionate care. We must "loose him, and let him go" (John 11:44). This does not imply the abandonment of our loving interest in the welfare of others, but means that, through spiritual understanding, we know that the real man is now and always sustained by divine Love.

Should our brother ask for help in his journey Spiritward, God will provide the necessary understanding and intelligence whereby we may aid him, and thus we shall have further opportunity to do good. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 518), "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

Turning from a false sense of personal responsibility to the true concept of spiritual support and helpfulness, we shall find strength and inspiration at the fount of divine Love. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 37:37), "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." To "mark the perfect man" we must learn to distinguish between mortal personality and true individuality; we must discern, through spiritual vision, the man of God's creating, made in His image and likeness. So doing, we fulfill our duty to our brother man. This is our true responsibility.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

## *On First Eating Orange-Blossom Honey*

Now I am brother to the bee,
And know at last how beauty tastes,
Finding it excellent as he
Who sups it from the flower and hastes
Back to his house of hexagons.
Only I take it from this pot
Of honey, amber in the sun's
Ray, dreaming petals where they're not.

ELAINE V. EMANS

## A Fine Airy Morning

I REMEMBER WELL a fine airy morning in the year 1926 when I went out on to the ditch. White streaks of foam were passing up through the Sound to the north and they nicely gathered together on the surface of the sea. Then they would turn in on each other till not a trace of them was to be seen. There was a wonderful stillness. The mountains were clear before me nodding their heads above in the sky. Isn't it they that are proud to have power to be higher than the rest, thought I. But if so, that height is nothing to boast of in the dark day of winter when they have to stand up boldly before the storm of the sky.

I looked around at the little wisps of smoke rising from the houses, and the air without strength to scatter them, but the blue sky, of a hue that could not be painted, sucking them upwards. I looked at the reflection of the rocks which was clearly visible in the sea, and when a sea raven would dip himself he would send little ripples spreading out in a circle ever and ever till they were lost from sight.—From "Twenty Years A-Growing," by MAURICE O'SULLIVAN. (New York: Viking.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1942

Second Section

# Intimate Message: Washington

*Jottings From a Reporter's Notebook* ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

**Military Secret**—Prominently displayed behind Stephen Early's desk in his office adjacent to the President's is a stern and monitory motto which reads in capital letters: "Serve in Silence."

It is a perpetual reminder to White House officials and the press corps alike that loose and premature talk helps the enemy, and last week Mr. Roosevelt gave a stalwart example of how to keep a military secret in the face of great pressure to let it out.

The War Department communiqué announcing the successful transfer of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Australia disclosed that the President had given the order more than three weeks prior to execution. During this period the White House was the target of a mounting barrage of public, congressional and editorial criticism insisting that the Government relieve MacArthur, or rescue him, or promote him—or something. General MacArthur asked for three weeks in which to reorganize his forces before leaving the Philippines. The President willingly granted it, and thenceforth sat through the hailstorm of criticism—which sometimes bordered on abuse—his lips sealed over a military secret which must be safeguarded at all costs.

There were those who urged that General MacArthur be named to succeed General Wavell in the ABDA supreme command before the fall of Java. There were those who advocated that he be brought home and put behind a desk in charge of all of America's armed forces. And there were those who just wanted to see him saved from Bataan Peninsula.

In retrospect the most objective and informed judgment in Washington is that the decision was made at the right time, that it was carried out in the right way and that General MacArthur is being used in the most effective role possible. To have removed him earlier would have been a psychological blow to the Philippine forces. To have dispatched him to the Dutch East Indies would have given him a powerful command without adequate equipment and might therefore have destroyed or gravely impaired his future usefulness.

In supreme charge of all the forces of the United Nations east of Singapore today—air, land and sea—General MacArthur brings dynamic leadership, vital experience and a tradition of success to the right place at the right time for the right purpose.

Only one little warning: The battle isn't won, it's just beginning.

**Good Day**—Last week also recorded the most significant and beneficial military action by the United Nations—perhaps the only truly important Allied military victory—of the entire war in the Pacific. It was the destruction by Australian and American heavy bombers of a sizable part of a Japanese invasion fleet in raids on New Guinea bases. In all 23 Japanese vessels were sunk or put out of commission, including 12 Japanese warships. In this instance the Allies were not forced to wait for the invasion to begin; they began to blast the invasion before it started. That could signalize, however minutely, the first sign of the turning of the tide. It more than redressed the Allies' sea losses in the Battle of Java. It testified to the presence in Australia of air power capable of striking the enemy at a distance.

**Churchill to Casey to Curtin**—The superficial squabble which has arisen between Australia and Britain because Prime Minister Churchill "drafted" Ambassador Richard G. Casey for the British Cabinet to serve as Minister in the Middle East, can be expected to subside quickly. London needed Australia's able Ambassador and Canberra regretted losing him at a time when Australia is looking to America to insure its security and its freedom.

The arrival in Washington this week end of Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, underlines the intimacy and interdependence of Britain's great Pacific Dominion and the United States. He asks for the establishment here immediately of a Pacific War Council on which his country and New Zealand will be full partners along with Britain, the Dutch, and the Chinese. He urges that the Council sit regularly in Washington instead of London in order to be nearer the scene of action.

Such a step is probable, but it will not be allowed to complicate or impair the excellent relations between Washington and London. One reason is the firmly established understanding between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and their mutual good faith.

When the British Prime Minister was here two months ago he said that the only rivalry which would prevail between Britain and the United States would be rivalry in mutual helpfulness. That is the way Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill intend to keep it. This war will not draw the Dominions away from Britain but it is bringing the Dominions and Britain and America closer together.

**Supreme War Cabinet?**—Actually a United Nations War Cabinet is almost continuously in being in Washington at the present time: It comprises much of the time full members of the United Nations' governments. London is represented by Lord Halifax, who, more than Ambassador, is a member of the Churchill Cabinet. China is represented by its Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong; Russia by its Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff; and the Dutch Government by Ambassador Alexander Loudon, whose personal prestige and ability give him a role of deserved influence.

This informal, auxiliary United Nations' Cabinet has developed without concerted design, but it is proving a useful and significant element in the joint conduct of the war.

# The Country Speaks: Midwest

*An Unusual Find—Patriotism* ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Patriotism! What is it? I found it down in our basement the other day.

It was Monday, the day the Cub Scout den held its weekly meeting. For me it was a holiday so I sat on the basement stairs and watched the proceedings. If you've never attended a Cub Scout meeting you have a treat in store. There are six or eight boys, from eight to 12 years, all with blue shirts and shorts and stockings, and big yellow kerchiefs proudly wound around necks; red numerals and community stripes on shoulders, badges on shirt fronts attesting various important accomplishments. It's a serious business. They snap rigidly to attention, salute the flag, obey the orders of their Boy Scout leader—himself only 13. The den mother hovers in the background, or maybe upstairs within hearing, ready for help and guidance and suggestions.

This day it was announced that at the next pack meeting each den would have to give a play. What kind of a play? That was up to the Cubs.

"I know," shouts one, all grins and enthusiasm. 'Let's call it patriotism."

"O. K. What'll we do? Have a battle—no, that's no good."

"I got it—."

From there on it was a revelation. Those youngsters originated, wrote, cast, coached, and acted out a play, as simple and as fundamental as a game of tag, but as significant and as deeply moving and appropriate as the national anthem.

Here was the play. And, mind you, they had no adult help whatever, except in the last smoothing-out stages, when I ventured in on their invitation and made some proposals.

One boy comes out on the "stage," and with great dignity announces that Den 1, Troop 60, is to give a play. It's name is "Patriotism." The place is an ordinary street in an ordinary town—those were his words, and these too—The first act is "How it should not be done."

Out comes one of the boys, dressed as a woman. He—or she— stops, fishes in her purse for a coin, takes it out, looks at it and says to herself: "Ah, I'll buy Johnny a defense stamp with this money." She moves to put the coin back in the purse, but it drops to the sidewalk without her seeing it, and she walks on. Next come three boys, tough-looking ones, playing marbles and scuffing along the ground. One finds the quarter. They argue over what to do with it, when along comes another boy selling apples. They, of course, buy apples.

The next scene, according to the announcer, is the same place, and is entitled: "How it should be done."

The lady comes along again, and again drops the coin. The three "tough" boys come along. One pounces on the quarter. But this time he looks up, sees the lady, and says: "Gee, I bet she lost this." As one they rush over to the lady and ask her if she lost the quarter. She finds that she has. Then—and here's the climax—she says that as long as the boys were so honest, they could have the money if they'd tell what they would do with it. The tough boys whisper among themselves for a moment. The spokesman then says manfully: "We'd buy defense stamps with it, lady!" She gives them the money.

The next scene, an anti-climax, is in the post-office where all of them, the lady and the three tough boys appear to buy defense stamps.

The sub-climax of the anti-climax is when the three boys walk off, shouting gleefully—"Now we own a share in America."

Again I admit that is a simple play, a simple thought to us. To these boys though, boys who'd never studied and probably read little if any drama, little if any serious literature, it was something new, something they'd created. They were ordinary boys, ordinary American boys. And—well—. That was the way I found patriotism in my basement.

# To Change the Subject:

*Pleasant Journeys via SS Housecleaning* ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

There's much to be said for housecleaning—besides the obvious things, I mean. That pleasant element of surprise, for instance, when some long-forgotten treasure comes to light.

For me, there was compensation in the discovery of that letter postmarked "Orleans, Mass., July 24, 1918" and stamped "keep." In those airline baggage tags—Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City. In the empty perfume bottles, and memories of Panama.

The envelope was smudgy and aged looking. The letter inside was written in pencil, in a round childish hand. I could see the excited little girl in pigtails who wrote it, and recall my own slight twinge of envy as I read:

"Oh, Jo, it was awful! Two German submarines in our front yard you might say. You should have heard the shells whistle through the air. The house rocked like everything. Two shells landed in the harbor and three right on the beach!"

(This was the first shelling off American shores—Cape Cod—by a German U-boat on July 21, 1918.)

"Everyone packed down in the cellars and quite a few started to leave. But Jo, the most impressive sight of all was when the Captain of the 'Landsford' (a barge) and his family came ashore in their lifeboat with his little 10-year-old son holding a huge American flag.

**Blinked Back Her Tears**

"The crowd cheered until they were hoarse. Then in another boat was a Portuguese family. As soon as they got on shore the woman became hysterical, and the little girl began to cry. Well, her father went up and put his arm around her and said, "Now, don't cry, remember you're an American girl.'

"You should have seen her wink back her tears and straighten up. Wasn't she a peach? In still another boat was an old couple who had lived in the barge 27 years. It had been their home. All the silver and jewelry that they had since they were married was on the barge.

"Gee, we sure are scared. You should be here! Destroyers and camouflaged battleships going by all the time. And hydroplanes patrolling the coast.

"Later—3:30. Well, we've just got back from town. Met Captain Ainsleigh of the 'Landsford.' He and his wife and two sons are coming to supper tomorrow night. Isn't that peachy?"

With the letter I found another, though unrelated, relic of the last war. It was a much-folded and very dirty copy of The Hatchet, published daily aboard the George Washington, one of the troopships that took the first A. E. F. to France. I haven't the slightest recollection as to how I came by it.

Its humor is thoroughly up-to-date, however, Under "Classified Ads—Personal" I find this: "Oscar—Uncle Henry has just left us his Ford. Come home and bring some gasoline. Wife."

Another under "Help Wanted": "Wanted—Young handsome youth, draft exempt, to amuse my girl while I am in France. Address Sgt. N. U. T., A. E. F."

**Just a Little Warning**

Then there was a timely reminder from "The Mail Censor"—"that writing the name of your organization on the outside leaves a nasty hole in the envelope after it is clipped."

A comic ad wound up, "Officers' checks accepted if already cashed. Special allotment blanks for credit customers. Not responsible for chewing gum, razors, or personnel adjutants uncalled for after thirty days."

I picked up the airline baggage tags. I had saved them all. This one here was for the sleeper plane. The moon had been bright on the silver wing outside my window that night, and in the early morning the earth was misty green with wisps of fog in its eyes. There were mountains with berets of snow, and deserts trembling with the heat; cities at night with a million stars.

It was the perfume bottles which took me to Panama. Shades of Henry Morgan, sweet odors of French perfume, and shops filled with tourists. Caron . . . Lanvin . . . Chanel . . . Lelong. Such exciting bargains in that duty-free port of Cristobal. I had to wire home for more money.

And what was this! A bottle not quite empty? I felt as if I had unearthed a Klondike. There's little French perfume left in Panama now. What there is, is quite as expensive in Cristobal as on Fifth Avenue.

I should like to visit Panama again—not the Panama with muzzles pointed skyward, with soldiers on guard, and submarines prowling the blue highway of the Caribbean. But an isthmus that is safe and peaceful, where the ruins of old Panama City drowse in the trade winds, and the scars of all wars are healed.

Yes, housecleaning has its compensations. It's fun to travel so neatly, without baggage or tickets or fuss, and the mind is swifter than the fastest plane.

# Argentine World Policy Depends on Seven Votes

Roland Hall Sharp

**Leftists vs. Conservatives: Posters Indicate a Warm Contest**

**"Argentinos!" cries the poster above. "Castillo needs a majority in the Chamber to complete his work of national prosperity. Give it to him!" Left: A radical opposition poster emphasizing the law of Saenz-Peña, which guarantees that the people may have secret voting.**

**Analysts point out, however, that there are many devious ways in counting votes—Prodemocratic trend of people found at the polls—Will result affect the Castillo policy of delay?**

**Americans at War**
Nineteenth of Forty-eight Articles

**By Roland Hall Sharp**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Popular Argentine opposition to Acting President Castillo, who refuses to break relations with totalitarian aggressors, has made a surprising show of strength through restrictions on tightly controlled elections.

Should the Radicals win seven votes in Buenos Aires Province, as indicated by results to date, President Castillo faces a resounding defeat.

On the other hand, the decisive nature of those seven votes intensifies the prospect that the Government will make every effort to swing them behind President Castillo.

Until officials admit that a popular upsurge has broken through at the ballot boxes, informed observers recognize many devious possibilities familiar in Argentine vote-counting.

Even should the conservatives who back Senor Castillo add those seven uncertain votes to their list, these elections again have registered that Argentine people are intensely pro-democratic in a world struggle.

Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the anti-Nazi Committee, led the vote in the Argentine capital.

## Gain by Socialists

Although the Radicals lost ground, due largely to internal factions, the Socialists gained enough to increase the democratic majority if Radicals hold their position in Buenos Aires Province.

In the former Chamber the Radicals held 76 seats and the Socialists 5. This gave one more than the required majority of 80. The new Liberal majority indicated is 83, including 66 Radicals and 17 Socialists.

The conservatives now have assured 71.

With four collaborating independents they have 75. By capturing seven more for the dissident Radical faction called Junta Reorganizada, Señor Castillo would command 82, against 76 for the democratic forces.

In view of the Castillo regime's contention during the consultation of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro that decision on breaking with the triple Axis could not be reached before the elections; observers here are watching to see whether the unmistakable display of popular desire for a break will have any effect on the Argentine diplomacy of delay.

Events since Rio, both inside Argentina and in the Pacific, incline seasoned analysts to view that Señor Castillo will not break with the Axis unless the step becomes unavoidable. The sinking of Argentine ships, as has been the recent case of Chilean, would be a powerful factor.

Internally, there is little, if any, indication that the Argentine people are preparing to revolt against the conservatives, who now have a steel grip on the Government in its Executive and Senate. The great majority of Argentines are known to be in opposition to Dr. Castillo, instinctively on the liberal or radical side of politics, and pro-democratic in the world struggle.

Yet revolt isn't flaring openly among these inheritors of the traditions of San Martin and of Garibaldi. Somewhere along the line of years those hot streams have cooled. Two of us watched the crowds in Buenos Aires on the first night of Carnival, which chanced to be the night when Singapore had just fallen. The faces were on the whole stolid, and the merry-making somewhat heavy. Police herded the celebrants in stodgy lines that moved up and down the Avenida de Mayo with much noise and much effort to retain dignity. The Argentine admits he is a serious person, unable to let go with the spontaneous Carnival abandon of the Cariocan Brazilians in Rio de Janeiro.

Not revolt, but resignation, was the predominant impression as those crowds passed, trying hard to have a good time against the twin restrictions of their own dignity and the state of siege now in force throughout the country. Whatever their Government did, whether they liked it or not, for the present at least, they were taking it. Revolutions come hard in the Argentine. This people must be goaded beyond endurance before they will resort to force. Argentine history records few revolutions compared with other Latin-American countries.

The strain between Government and people has been increasing, so that seasoned political observers say there must be an improvement to stave off trouble indefinitely.

Those Carnival merrymakers, for example, had constant evidences of the firm grip being held on the country under the state of siege, which is directed primarily against internal rather than external conditions. It was proclaimed by the Castillo Government as an Executive act while Congress was not in session. What the state of siege means is determined by the Executive. At Carnival time it meant that police kept the crowds more than usually under control.

Two solid rivers of humanity flowed in opposite directions beneath the huge papier mâché clowns, the giraffe, lion, and other grotesque, highly-colored figures that towered between the buildings and bright lights. Gaiety increased as the evening advanced, but on the whole it still was a sad attempt to forget Singapore and the state of siege.

On doorposts as the crowds passed were pasted copies of a decree concerning political assemblies in the current political campaign. This decree goes far toward indicating the nature and motivations of the state of siege. Political rallies were permitted, but under the following conditions:

1. The list of speakers, including their topics, had to be submitted in advance for approval by the Government. That same Government was trying desperately to win the elections, against any and all opposition.

2. A police representative would attend the meeting, and if any speaker exceeded the approved topic, the police could instantly close the meeting.

## Professed Puzzlement

Comments made privately by the opposition about this decree can be imagined. The mildest description placed it under the category of "controlled democracy."

Attempting to understand the complex internal situation in Argentina, after having seen its dampening effects on the consultations at Rio, you find long-time residents professing to be puzzled. They agree that the basic dilemma of Argentina at this time is the balancing of forces between the people who are on the leftist side in politics, and conservatives who hold most of the instruments of economic and governmental power—with the conspicuous exception of the Chamber of Deputies which this election was intended to win for Castillo.

"Argentinos!" cried large posters put up by the National Democratic Party, or PND, "Castillo needs a majority in the Chamber to complete his work of national prosperity. Give it to him!" (Literally in the Spanish, "Impose it!")

Most of the corner curbstones in downtown Buenos Aires had been painted with blue and white stenciled injunctions for the electorate to support Castillo. Evidently much money had been spent on the campaign by conservatives.

## Law of Saenz-Peña

Opposition posters of the Radicals and Socialists were numerous, but smaller, as a rule. The city gave the impression of a party in power attempting to shoulder aside an insistent but less powerful opposition, while retaining the form of an election.

As for the balloting itself, one opposition poster significantly emphasized the law of Saenz-Peña. This is the law guaranteeing secret voting. Many are the devices used in the Argentine to take the teeth out of that law.

Ever since the elections of 1940, when President Ortiz went on the air in a strong appeal for honest elections, the Radicals have been on top in the Chamber. They gained 47 seats to have a total of 76. Eighty is an absolute majority and a quorum. The Socialists had five seats, giving those two parties the deciding votes. With these votes the Opposition has steadily blocked the Executive by refusing to pass financial and other vital legislation.

In the larger cycles of Argentine politics, the present elections represent a struggle of the conservatives to prevent, almost at any cost, the return of Radicals toward the power they held for many years. Radicals were dominant during the 1920's before the PND came in with the Uriburu revolution of 1930 and the elections which followed. Not until the next presidential elections will there be a clearcut test on the entire issue.

Meanwhile, Argentina's internal struggles continue to cloud the Inter-American horizon by preventing a clear expression of the people's democratic sympathies.

Acción Argentina and other militant democratic organizations temporarily are compelled to restrict their activities under terms of the state of siege. One of the forerunners of the Argentine Government's policy of "right or wrong" neutrality, in the words of Acting President Castillo, was the banning of widespread meetings planned by Acción Argentina in favor of breaking relations with Germany et als.

The investigation of Nazis by the Chamber committee under Raúl Damonte Taborda goes on, but vigorous action is prevented as long as the Executive is committed to the course of not offending Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo.

Germans conspicuously carry on in Argentina, with a scope denied to them in Brazil. Crossing the frontier for the first time on this trip at the northern extremity of Argentine Misiones, we heard German being freely spoken.

Misiones is one of the regions that has most concerned Acción Argentina and the Damonte Taborda committee. This river province thrusts a long finger northward between Paraguay, where there are strong German footholds although the Government took its stand at Rio with the democracies, and the Brazilian States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Paraná. This zone has about a million residents of Germanic descent, being closely watched by Brazil.

## Reasons for Hesitancy

Behind Argentina's hesitancy to break with the totalitarians move many and confused forces. The following appear to be unmistakable and most influential, judging by inquiries here:

1. Doubt as to who will win the war.
2. Pro-Axis elements, especially in the Army.
3. Fear of German retaliation, especially against Argentine shipping.
4. Deep-seated anti-United States and anti-British feelings.
5. Desire not to offend the large Italian element in the Argentine population.
6. Resistance to upsetting Italian and German economic interests.

These factors weigh sufficiently so that, for the present, the popular sympathy for the cause of free peoples is kept dangling.

The tragedy remarked by most impartial observers is that Argentina's present leaders believe they won a victory at Rio because the other countries accepted the Argentine formula of compromise, while actually Argentina surrendered at Rio its already slim grip on a claim to leadership in Latin America.

Brazil and Mexico led; Argentina held back and was humored as a problem child is humored. Inside Argentina that picture of Rio has not been presented to the people, and cannot be, because of press control under the state of siege.

In these circumstances, Argentina's economic outlook depends on the good will and tolerance of the other American Republics. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles has indicated that full priorities can be expected only by countries that stand firmly for America.

**On Florida Street—A Castillo Poster (above) and Opposition Displays**

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 300,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 160,690 |
| 1942 volume to date | 27,283,829 |
| 1941 volume to date | 29,118,539 |

## Stocks Rise Fractionally; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Light bidding put props under today's stock market.

Gains were mostly in minor fractions with the exception of a handful of favorites that got up 1 to 2 points. Top marks were shaved in many instances at the close although plus signs predominated. Transfers were at the rate of about 300,000 shares.

There was little in the news of war, business, labor and taxes to promote bullishness, brokers said, but the feeling appeared to have revived that the market was oversold and had established a base for real recovery if and when warranted.

Stocks tilting upward most of the time included U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, American Commercial Alcohol, Anaconda, Homestake, Allied Chemical, Western Union, Postal Telegraph preferred and Sears Roebuck.

A bit backward were Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co. and International Harvester.

In a generally narrow curb resistance was displayed by American Cyanamid, Cities Service, Gulf Oil and United Gas. Off occasionally were Creole Petroleum, St. Regis Paper, Glen Alden Coal, Republic Aviation and Venezuelan Petroleum.

### Rail Bonds Rise

Interest focused on the rails in today's bond market with many of the carriers showing plus signs of fractions while utilities were irregular as the session neared the final hour.

Among the gainers were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, St. Paul 5s, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Government offerings were limited and quotations on the longer term issues registered gains ranging to as much as a quarter point on quickened demand.

The foreign field drew scanty attention with losers including Australia 4½s, Denmark 4½s, Poland 4½s, while on the upside were Cuba 4½s and Rie de Janeiro 6½s.

## Stock Market Firm in London

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The stock market today maintained a firm undertone throughout. Volume of trading picked up in a few departments.

British funds advanced. In the foreign list Chinese and Brazilian issues recorded small declines.

Tobacco shares extended their recent rally while home rails were firmer. Dividend payers among the kaffirs were well supported. Rubber stocks were marked up.

Subscriptions to the Warship Week campaign through the London Stock Exchange were reported to have reached £8,000,000 so far.

## Dividend Declarations

**Extra**

| Company | Rate | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jones & Lamson Mch Co. | 30c | Mar. 25 | Mar. 20 |
| Bralorne Mines,Ltd | 10c | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| **Irregular** | | | |
| Chamberlin Met Weath Strip Co | 10c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 26 |
| Landers, Frary & Clark | 37½c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 17 |
| Ohio Water Service Co A com | 75c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Onomea Sugar Co | 25c | Mar. 20 | Mar. 10 |
| **Reduced** | | | |
| Birmingham Fire Insurance, Ala | 25c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 16 |
| Kaufm Dept Strs | 10c | Apr. 28 | Apr. 10 |
| Rochester Tr & Safe Deposit Co (NY) | 75c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 16 |
| **Resumed** | | | |
| Bklyn Un Gas Co | 25c | May 1 | Apr. 1 |
| **Regular** | | | |
| Allen El & Eq Co | 2½c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Anchor Hoc Glass do $5 cum pf | 15c | Apr. 30 | Apr. 20 |
| Barker Bros Corp pf | $1.25 | Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |
| Bobbs-Merrill Co pf | 4½ | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Bralorne Mines Ltd | $1.12½ | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| BrinkS, Inc | 20c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 31 |
| Bruce (E. L.) Co pf | $1.25 | Q Mar. 26 | Mar. 16 |
| do 8½ pf | $1.75 | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Bucyrus-Erie Co | $1.87½ | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Do 7 pf | 15c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 14 |
| Canada Bread Co Ltd 5 pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 14 |
| Do 6 1st pf | 62½c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Canada Cycle & Motor Co Ltd 5 pf. 1st pf | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Do | $1.25 | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 18 |
| Collateral Loan Co (Boston) | 30c | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 18 |
| Cooper-Besemer Cp | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 10 |
| Continental G&E Corp 7 prior pf | 50c | May 1 | Apr. 15 |
| Dallas Natl Bk | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Diamond Shoe Corp | 40c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 27 |
| Do | 40c | Q July 1 | June 26 |
| Electric Ferries, Inc. | $1.25 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Endicott Johnson | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Do 5 pf | 75c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 26 |
| Equitable Trust Co (Baltimore) | $1.25 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 10c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 24 |
| Do $1.50 pf A | 40c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 14 |
| Do $1.50 cv pf | 37½c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 14 |
| Fireman's Fund Insur Co (San Francisco) | $1 | Q Apr. 13 | Apr. 6 |
| First National Bank (Denver) | $2.50 | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Do | $2.50 | June 30 | June 30 |
| Hamilton Mfg Co A pf | 25c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 21 |
| Jones & Lamson Mch Co | 20c | Mar. 26 | Mar. 20 |
| La Salle Ext Univ pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |
| Marathon Pap Mills Co 6 pf | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Marine Nat Exchange Bank (Milwaukee) | 40c | Mar. 19 | |
| do | 40c | July 1 | June 19 |
| Mercantile Nat Bank (Dallas) | 40c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 26 |
| do | 40c | June 30 | June 25 |
| Montreal L H & P | 37c | Q Apr. 30 | Mar. 31 |
| Minn Valley Canning Co 5 pf | $1.25 | Q Mar. 16 | Mar. 12 |
| N E P Co 6 pf | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Novadel-Agene Corp | 50c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 23 |
| Pioneer Tr & Sav Bk (Chicago) | $1.40 | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Rhinelander Paper Co | 15c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 24 |
| Richman Bros | 75c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 23 |
| Ritter Co, Incorporated 5 conv pf | $1.25 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 30 |
| San-Nap-Pak Mfg Co pf | 17½c | Q Mar. 30 | Mar. 20 |
| Sterchi Bros Strs 1st pf | 75c | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Tip-Top Tlrs, Ltd | 15c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Do 7 pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Twin Disc Clutch Co | 75c | Q Mar. 25 | Mar. 14 |
| Union Nat Bk (Pittsburgh) | $1.80 | Mar. 30 | Mar. 27 |
| U S Plywood | 30c | Apr. 20 | Apr. 10 |
| Vichek Tool Co | 15c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 21 |
| Do 7 pf | $7.75 | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 13 |

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37¾ | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ⅜ |
| 106¼ | 105 | Abbott 4% pf (4) | 1 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 | |
| 48¾ | 46 | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | M'r 14 |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Adams Ex (.60g) | 2 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 19 | Adams-Mills (1) | 1 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 10¾ | Addressog (1½e) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 30½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 4 | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | + ⅜ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ | Alaska Juneau | 8 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 5½ | 3⅞ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | M'r 21 |
| 6 | 4 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'r 21 |
| 17 | 12 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| 22¾ | 19¾ | Alleg Lud Stl 1½e | 2 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3⅞ | Allen Indust (1) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 149 | 119 | Al Ch&Dye (6a) | 3 | 125 | 124¼ | 124¼ | +1¼ |
| 12⅛ | 10⅞ | Allied Kid (1) | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'r 6 |
| 14¼ | 13 | Allied Mills 1¼g | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 6½ | 5 | Allied Strs (.15e) | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 81 | 71 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | M'r 19 |
| 30⅛ | 25⅛ | Allis-Ch M (1¼e) | 8 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 18⅜ | 17½ | Alpha P Cem ¼e | 4 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| 1½ | ⅞ | Amal Leather | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'r 21 |
| 18⅞ | 16½ | Amal Lea pf 1½g | 3 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | M'r 6 |
| 56 | 44⅞ | Amerada Pet (2) | 2 | 44¼ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 19 | Am Ag Ch (1.20) | 9 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22½ | M'r 20 |
| 48¼ | 32½ | Am Airlines 1½g | 7 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Am Bk Note .20e | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | M'r 21 |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | Am Bosch (¼e) | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ¼ |
| 33 | 26⅝ | Am Br Shoe (¼e) | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| 1¾ | 1¼ | Am Cable & R | 15 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | + ¼ |
| 65¼ | 58 | Am Can (4) | 5 | 60⅜ | 59⅝ | 60⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 166 | 159 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 160 | 169 | 160 | −2⅛ |
| 33 | 29¼ | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'r 20 |
| 73¾ | 68 | Am C & F pf(7) | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | M'r 21 |
| 20½ | 18 | Am Ch & C (1½e) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 110 | 108 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | M'r 12 |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 71 | 71 | 71 | M'r 17 |
| 5¾ | 4⅛ | Am Colortyp .15e | 2 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ¼ |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Am Comm Al | 40 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 22¾ | 18 | Am Crys S (1e) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'r 20 |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'r 20 |
| 6 | 4½ | Am Europ (.40g) | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | M'r 14 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 24½ | 16¼ | A F P $6pf(.30k) | 2 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | −1 |
| 28 | 18⅞ | A F P $7pf(.35k) | 3 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ | + ¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'r 13 |
| 32 | 26½ | Am-Haw SS ¾e | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | M'r 19 |
| 3½ | 2¾ | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 33½ | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | M'r 18 |
| 46½ | 37 | Am Home(2.40a) | 1 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | — ½ |
| 1⅜ | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 2 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 25 | Am Ice pf | 2 | 28 | 8 | 8 | |
| 4 | 3⅛ | Am Internat'l | 7 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | M'r 17 |
| 7 | 6½ | Am Inv Ill (.80) | 4 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | M'r 11 |
| 10¼ | 8 | Am Locomotive | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| 89½ | 83½ | Am Loco pf 1¾k | 3 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | M'r 21 |
| 11½ | 9⅞ | Am M & F (.80) | 2 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | M'r 20 |
| 5¼ | 4⅛ | Am M &Metal | 3 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | M'r 21 |
| 233¼ | 193⅜ | Am Metal (¼e) | 9 | 193¼ | 193¼ | 193¼ | + ⅜ |
| ⅛ | 1/32 | Am Power & Lt | 4 | ⅝ | ⅜ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 17 | APL $6 pf (17⅞k) | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| 22 | 14⅜ | APL $5 pf(1.56k) | 6 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 4⅛ | Am Rad & S .15e | 17 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 10⅜ | Am Roll Mill ¼e | 7 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5½ | 4¾ | Am Saf R (1½g) | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ¼ |
| 7⅜ | 6¾ | Am Seating (1g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 43 | 38⅛ | Am Smelt (½e) | 4 | 39⅞ | 39⅝ | 39⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 147 | 139⅞ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 1 | 140 | 140 | 140 | M'r 20 |
| 34¼ | 29¾ | Am Snuff (1.60e) | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | M'r 18 |
| 20⅞ | 18½ | Am St Fdrs(½e) | 6 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Stores (¼e) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | M'r 20 |
| 8½ | 7½ | Am Stove (1.20) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'r 13 |
| 21¼ | 16½ | Am Sugar (2e) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | M'r 21 |
| 97⅛ | 83 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 83⅝ | 83½ | 83½ | M'r 19 |
| 21½ | 17¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | M'r 11 |
| 1343¼ | 1173⅛ | Am Tel & Tel(9) | 15 | 1187⅛ | 1177⅛ | 118 | — ⅛ |
| 49¾ | 38 | Am Tob (1e) | 5 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| 56¾ | 38¼ | Am Tob B (1e) | 4 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | + ½ |
| 143⅝ | 125 | Am Tob pf (6) | 4 | 126 | 125¼ | 125¼ | + ¼ |
| 5 | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 27 | 22½ | Am Viscose(1½e) | 2 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¾ | + ¼ |
| 116½ | 111 | Am Viscose pf(5) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | M'r 21 |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Am Water Wks | 5 | 2⅞ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | |
| 70¼ | 55 | Am WW 1pf (6) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | M'r 17 |
| 5⅝ | 4⅛ | Am Woolen | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 76⅜ | 69¼ | Am Wool pf(2k) | 2 | 71½ | 71¼ | 71½ | + ¾ |
| 5⅞ | 3¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | M'r 21 |
| 50 | 43½ | Am Z pr pf 1¾k | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | M'r 14 |
| 28⅝ | 25½ | Anaconda (½e) | 10 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 17 | 12⅝ | Anchor H (.90g) | 4 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | + ⅜ |
| 10 | 8¾ | Andes Cop (1) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M'r 2 |
| 1⅝ | 1 | A P W Paper | | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'r 13 |
| 35 | 31½ | Arch-D-M (1½e) | 1 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | M'r 20 |
| 111⅝ | 109⅜ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 100 | + ¾ |
| 4⅛ | 3 | Armour Ill | 11 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 67½ | 61 | Arm Ill pr pf 3k | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 66 | 66 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jan 5 |
| 26¼ | 21 | Armstrong C ¼e | 6 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¾ | + ¾ |
| 7¼ | 6 | Arnold C (.4e) | 4 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'r 20 |
| 4 | 3¼ | Artloom (.77½g) | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | M'r 21 |
| 6¾ | 4¾ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 77½ | 69½ | Assd DG 1pf (6) | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | M'r 7 |
| 83 | 73 | Assd DG 2pf5¼k | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | M'r 5 |
| 25 | 20 | Associates (2a) | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Feb 26 |
| 39 | 27½ | Atch T&SF (1e) | 31 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | + ⅝ |
| 70 | 60⅛ | Atch T&SF pf 5 | 3 | 69 | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 26 | 20½ | Atl Coast L (1g) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | 20 | Atl G&WI (3g) | 2 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | M'r 18 |
| 45½ | 33 | Atl G&WI pf 5g | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | M'r 20 |
| 23½ | 18 | Atl Refining (1) | 6 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 109¾ | 104½ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | M'r 18 |
| 7 | 6½ | Atlas Corp (½e) | 2 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 50¼ | 49 | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 4 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | M'r 20 |
| 70 | 51¾ | Atlas Powd (¾e) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | M'r 18 |
| 9⅛ | 7⅞ | Atlas Tack(.30g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'r 17 |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'r 6 |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | Aviat Corp (.15g) | 36 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 14⅜ | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 7 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 3 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4¼ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | M'r 21 |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | Barber Asphalt | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | M'r 21 |
| 6 | 5 | Barker Bros (1g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | M'r 19 |
| 11⅛ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall O (.60) | 1 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 14⅞ | Bath Ir W (½e) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅜ |
| 19½ | 17⅝ | Bayuk Cig (1⅛) | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | M'r 20 |
| 24⅛ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | M'r 20 |
| 104⅛ | 104 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 106 | 102⅝ | Beat Cr pf (8) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | M'r 20 |
| 100¾ | 79 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | M'r 13 |
| 7⅜ | 6¾ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'r 17 |
| 39⅞ | 32⅛ | Bendix Av (1e) | 12 | 36¼ | 36 | 36 | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 11⅛ | Benef Ind (.40e) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 52 | 46½ | Benf Ind pf (2½) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | M'r 16 |
| 24¼ | 19⅛ | Best & Co (1.60a) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ⅜ |
| 66⅞ | 18⅛ | Beth Steel (1½e) | 5 | 60⅜ | 60⅛ | 60⅜ | + ½ |
| 121 | 115¼ | Beth Steel pf (7) | 1 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 19½ | Bigelow-S (½e) | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 19¾ | 16½ | Black & D (1.80) | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | M'r 14 |
| 7¾ | 6 | Blaw-Knox (.60) | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 14½ | 10 | Bliss & Lau (¼e) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | M'r 17 |
| 21⅛ | 16⅝ | Boeing Airplane | 6 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 26 | Bohn A&B (½e) | 2 | 28½ | 28⅜ | 28½ | |
| 17¼ | 13½ | Bond Strs (1.60a) | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | M'r 20 |
| 20⅜ | 18⅞ | Borden Co (.30e) | 7 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 19¾ | Borg-Warn (.40e) | 6 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 2½ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 25 | Bower Roll B (3) | 1 | 25½ | 35½ | 25½ | M'r 16 |
| 18⅛ | 17⅛ | Brewing Cp (½e) | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Feb 18 |
| 9¼ | 8⅛ | Bridgeport B (1) | 3 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| 18½ | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg (½e) | 5 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ¼ |
| 29½ | 26 | Briggs & S (3) | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | M'r 13 |
| 43 | 31 | Bristol-My 2.40a | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | M'r 18 |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'r 5 |
| 1¼ | 1⅛ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | M'r 21 |
| 9¾ | 7¾ | Bkl Un Gas(¼e) | 2 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 35 | 31½ | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | M'r 5 |
| 14 | 10⅜ | Bruns-Bal (¼e) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | M'r 21 |
| 8⅞ | 7 | Bucyrus-E (.15e) | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 2⅜ | Budd Mfg | 5 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 6¼ | Budd Wheel ⅛e | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 23 | 19 | Bullard Co (2) | 2 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | M'r 18 |
| 26 | 23¾ | Bulova Wat (2) | *3 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| 19¼ | 16 | Burling M (1.40) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'r 19 |
| 55½ | 54 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | M'r 18 |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Burr Ad Ma .15e | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 3½ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 6 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 5¼ | Butler Bros .60a | 10 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 19⅜ | Butler Br pf 1½ | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | M'r 21 |
| 3⅞ | 2¾ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | M'r 21 |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Byers (AM) Co | 3 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | + ¾ |
| 11¾ | 10 | Byron Jack ¼e | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | M'r 20 |
| 19¾ | 16½ | Calif Pack (1½) | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 50⅞ | 50⅞ | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | Feb 25 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 3 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅞ | Cal & Hecla (1) | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 13½ | 11⅞ | Campbell W ¼e | 2 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅜ | + ¼ |
| 12½ | 10¾ | Canada Dry (.80) | 12 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅝ | Canadian Pacific | 12 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | |
| 37½ | 33¼ | Cannon Mills ½e | 2 | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | M'r 20 |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Capital Adm A | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'r 11 |
| 27¾ | 24⅞ | Carpenter S ½e | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | M'r 20 |
| 3 | 2½ | Carriers&G(.05e) | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'r 19 |
| 69 | 61 | Case (JI) (1g) | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | |
| 42 | 33½ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 5 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | |
| 21¼ | 17 | Celanese (½e) | 2 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6⅞ | Celotex (1) | 2 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | M'r 20 |
| 23⅜ | 17 | Cent Aguirre 1½ | 3 | 17⅞ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅜ | Cent RR NJ | 4 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 15½ | Cent Violetta 1g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 3¼ | 2⅜ | Century Rib M | 3 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | M'r 11 |
| 31⅜ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(1e) | 3 | 29 | 8 3/8 | 28⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅞ | Cert-teed Prod | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'r 21 |
| 19 | 16½ | Chain Belt (¼e) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | M'r 18 |
| 17 | 16 | Champ P&F(¼e) | 3 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ¼ |
| 7 | 5⅞ | Checker Cab | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | M'r 13 |
| 36¾ | 28⅝ | Ches & Ohio (3a) | 29 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| 98 | 93¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 2 | 95 | 93¼ | 93¼ | M'r 11 |
| 4 | 3¼ | Ches Corp | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | M'r 19 |
| 1⅝ | 1 | Chi & E Ill | 6 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | M'r 19 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Chi & E Ill A | 1 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Chi Great West | 7 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 9⅛ | Chi Great W pf | 47 | 13½ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅝ | 4⅛ | Chi Mail Or (1½g) | 3 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | M'r 18 |
| 17½ | 15 | Chi Pn Tool (1e) | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 36¼ | Chi P A cv pf (3) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ¼ |
| 52 | 50 | C P T pr pf (3½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 21 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'r 14 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 7 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ¾ | ⅜ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'r 21 |
| 9¼ | 8⅜ | Chi Yel Cab | 1 | 8½ | 9½ | 9½ | M'r 18 |
| 13¾ | 11⅞ | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'r 19 |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Childs Co | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'r 21 |
| 54⅜ | 43⅞ | Chrysler Cp (1e) | 43 | 54⅜ | 54 | 54½ | + ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 6 | City I & F (1.20) | 1 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | M'r 21 |
| 2⅜ | 2⅛ | City Stores | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 34½ | 29½ | Clark Equip (¾e | 4 | 34½ | 33¾ | 33¾ | M'r 20 |
| 29 | 25 | Clev Gr Br(¼e) | 1 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | M'r 17 |
| 44 | 32⅜ | Climax M (1.20a) | 4 | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 36½ | 30⅜ | Cluett Peab ¾e | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ⅜ |
| 79½ | 56⅞ | Coca-Cola (⅝e) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | — ⅛ |
| 63½ | 55½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 59 | 59 | 59 | M'r 17 |
| 13⅜ | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (½) | 5 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | |
| 105½ | 102¼ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | M'r 11 |
| 14¼ | 12 | Collins & A (¼e) | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | M'r 21 |
| 18⅛ | 14⅜ | Col Fuel & I (1a) | 8 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | M'r 20 |
| 13⅜ | 8⅜ | Colum Br A .30e | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅜ |
| 13½ | 9 | Colum Br B .30e | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M'r 21 |
| 27 | 24 | Colum G & E (.10g) | 24 | 13⅛ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 54 | 36½ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 1 | 40 | 39 | 40 | +1 |
| 6⅜ | 5⅛ | Columbia Pict | 4 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 72 | 51 | Colum P pf (2¾) | 2 | 57 | 57 | 57 | M'r 19 |
| 187⅛ | 161⅞ | Colum Carb (1e) | 3 | 171⅝ | 171⅝ | 171⅝ | M'r 21 |
| 106 | 94 | Comi Credit (3) | 1 | 165⅝ | 165⅝ | 165⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 20¼ | Comi Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | M'r 19 |
| 103½ | 100¼ | Comi Inv Tr (3) | 9 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | |
| 9⅜ | 8⅛ | Com T ev pf(4½) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ¾ |
| 6⅜ | 5 | Com'th & South | 6 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ¼ | ⅛ | Com'th & South | 15 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 44 | 28⅛ | Com&Sou pf (3) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ¼ |
| 23⅜ | 18⅝ | Com Edis (1.80) | 30 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | + 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## U. S. Roads Set Up High Records in '41

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — During the year 1941 American railroads shattered all previous efficiency records and set up new ones in moving the unprecedented freight traffic of the country, according to complete reports just received for that year, J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, announced.

Summarized, the outstanding operating performance of the railroads in 1941 follows:

1. The average amount of freight carried per train was greater than ever before on record.

2. Those trains were moved over the road nearly 1½ times as fast as 20 years ago.

3. Freight train performance per hour was approximately twice as good as in 1921.

4. Greater utilization was obtained from freight car ownership than ever before.

**Fewer Repairs**

5. Number of freight cars in need of repair was lowest on record.

6. Average daily mileage freight locomotives were operated attained new high mark.

7. Average daily movement of serviceable freight cars highest ever attained.

8. Average load per car was greater than ever before.

9. Fuel efficiency in freight service was the highest on record.

Outstanding in railroad performance was the increase in the amount of freight that was carried per train; that average in 1941 havmg been 915 tons, or an increase of 41 per cent compared with 1921. In 1940 the average was 849 tons and in 1929, the year of heaviest traffic in the history of the railroads, it was 804 tons.

Freight train performance in 1941 was approximately twice that of 20 years ago. That is, gross ton-miles per train hour increased from 16,555 in 1921 to 34,684 in 1941, or 109.5 per cent, while net ton-miles per freight train hour increased from 7,506, in 1921 to 14,938 in 1941, or 99 per cent. These are new high records in both instances.

Freight locomotives in 1940 operated a daily average of 116.4 miles, which also was a new high record. The average daily movement of all freight cars, which includes time of cars being loaded and unloaded, was 42.6 miles in 1941, a new high record, and an increase of 65 per cent compared with 1921. Net ton-miles per freight car per day was 795 ton-miles, also a new record. The previous record was established in 1940, with an average of 644 ton-miles per day.

**Fuel Efficiency**

Fuel efficiency in freight service was never better than 1941. Despite the increased weight per train and the increase that has taken place in the average speed of trains, the railroads in 1941 averaged 111 pounds of fuel for the movement one mile of 1,000 tons of freight and equipment. This average has never before been attained. For each pound of fuel used in freight service in 1941, the railroads hauled nine tons of freight and equipment one mile compared with 6 1-5 tons in 1921, or an increase of 46.3 per cent.

Railroads on January 1, 1941, had 108,972 freight cars in need of repair, or 6.8 per cent of ownership. On January 1, 1942, there were 62,-200, or 3.7 per cent, which up to that time was the smallest number on record. Since then, this number has been further reduced with the result that on February 1, 1942, there were 60,869, or 3.6 per cent, which is a new low record.

## Limit on Reclaimed And Scrap Rubber

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The War Production Board has clamped strict limitations on the use of scrap and reclaimed rubber, and prohibited their use after March 31, for a long list of items, including poker chips, bath caps, sponges, blow-out patches, golf bags, baby carriage tires and teething rings.

Simultaneously, WPB issued orders stopping production May 31, of metal household furniture, ranging from tables and chairs to mirror frames and shoe racks. Sharp restrictions were placed on output of such products, meanwhile.

The rubber order established quotas for the production of rubber heels, rubber-soled footwear —which may not be manufactured after May 31—various types of hose, friction tape, and erasers.

## Union Carbide Net $4.53 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., for the year 1941, today reported net income of $24,-041,625 after taxes and charges, equal to $4.53 a common share.

This compared with net income of $42,247,274 or $4.55 a common share in 1940.

The company said income before taxes and other deductions in 1941 was $106,759,420, compared with $83,071,101 in the preceding year.

## $10,000,000 Utility Issue Is Advertised

NEW YORK (AP)—The Union Electric Co. of Missouri advertised for bids on $10,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1971.

The funds will be used in part payment for a $33,000,000 expansion program undertaken because of war requirements for power.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 2s 55-51 Dec reg | 100.12 | 100.12 | 100.12 |
| 42 2¼s 55-52 | 101.13 | 101.12 | 101.13 |
| 27 2½s 72-67 | 101.8 | 101 | 101.8 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 3s 80 | 103½ | 103 | 103 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 1 Adams Exp 4s 47 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 2 Alabama Pow 3⅛s 72 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 10 Alb&Sus 3½s 46 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 16 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 51¼ | 51 | 51 |
| 10 Am&For P5s 2030 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 3 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 103⅞ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s 49 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 14 Am T&T 3 56 | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 6 Am WW&E 6s 75 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 Arm Del 4s 57 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 8 At&SF aj 4s 95 st | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 15 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 26 | 25½ | 26 |
| 2 AC Line 1st 4s 52 | 80⅜ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 3 AC Line cit 4s 52 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 14 AC Line 4½s 64 | 64¾ | 64½ | 64¾ |
| 5 AC Line 5s 45 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 3 Atl Refin 3s 53 | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104¾ |
| 17 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st | 64¾ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ |
| 12 B&O 95 st A | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 8 B&O 95 st C | 43½ | 43 | 43½ |
| 14 B&O 2000 st D | 38½ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 49 B&O 96 st F | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38½ |
| 189 B&O cv 60 st | 41¾ | 41½ | 41¾ |
| 47 B&O 4s 48 | 61¾ | 61⅜ | 61⅜ |
| 78 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 53⅞ | 53¾ | 53⅞ |
| 35 BO SW 50 st | 47¾ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 1 B&O TC 4s 59 | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| 9 Bangfi&Aroo cn 4s 51 | 54¾ | 54½ | 54¾ |
| 6 Bang&Aroo 5s 43 | 107¼ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3½s 65 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Boston&Me 5s 67 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 40 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 41 | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 7 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 10 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 3 BuffR&P 57 st | 40½ | 40 | 40½ |
| 63 Bur CR&No 5s 34 | 8 | 7½ | 8 |
| 11 Bur CR&No 5s 34ct | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ |
| 2 Bush Term 5s 55 | 63¼ | 63 | 63¼ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4s 56 Oct | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Can Pac 5s 44 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 6 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 83⅛ | 83 | 83 |
| 2 Can Pac 4s perp | 67¼ | 67 | 67¼ |
| 53 Cen Ga 4½s 59 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 32 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅞ |
| 222 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| 8 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 73½ | 72⅞ | 73½ |
| 71 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 57⅞ | 57⅜ | 57⅞ |
| 17 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 77⅛ | 77¼ | 77⅛ |
| 41 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 29 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 |
| 1 Chp P&F (3B) 4¼s 50 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 15 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 54 Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 79¼ | 79⅛ | 79¼ |
| 10 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 34 Chi&E Ill inc 5s | 31½ | 31¼ | 31½ |
| 43 Chi&NW 4½s2038 | 40 | 38¾ | 39¾ |
| 2 Chi Gt West 4s 88 | 65½ | 65⅝ | 65½ |
| 66 Chi I&L 6s 66 | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 10¼ |
| 8 Chi I&L 6s 47 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 34 Chi I&L 5s 47 | 33¼ | 32¾ | 33¼ |
| 114 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 10⅜ |
| 6 Chi I&L 4s 47 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 |
| 344 CMSP&Pac 5s 75 | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15¾ |
| 134 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 55 CM&SP 4¾s 89F | 53 | 52½ | 53 |
| 108 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 53 | 52½ | 52⅞ |
| 17 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 53 | 52¾ | 53 |
| 39 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 |
| 12 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23⅜ |
| 15 Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 36 | 35⅞ | 36 |
| 5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 28 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 23⅜ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ |
| 18 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23⅛ |
| 26 Chi&NW 4s 87 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| 17 Chi&NW 3½s 87 | 33⅜ | 33½ | 33⅜ |
| 20 Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| 49 CRI&P 4½s 52A | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 6 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 23 CRI&P 4s 88 | 29¼ | 28¼ | 29 |
| 15 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| 490 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 6 CTH&SE inc 5s 60 | 53¼ | 52½ | 53¼ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Ch&NW Ind 4s 52 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 6 Childs Co 5s 43 | 42⅞ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 9 Choc OK&G 5s 52 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 24 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 51½ | 51⅛ | 51¼ |
| 4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93 | 72¼ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 2 CCC&StL WM 4s 91 | 51¾ | 51½ | 51¾ |
| 2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 3 ClevUn Term 5s 73 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 7 Col & Sth 4s 80 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| 18 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 92 | 91¾ | 92 |
| 5 ComiMack inc 69ww | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 Con Gas 4½s 57B | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 Con Rys 4s 54 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34¾ |
| 3 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 2 Con Rys 4s 56 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106¾ |
| 2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 2 Cuba R R 5s 52 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 48 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 58 | 57½ | 57⅞ |
| 14 D&R G 4½s 36 | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 202 D & R G 5s 78 | 17¾ | 17 | 17⅝ |
| 3 D & R G West 5s 55 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 225 D&RG West 5s 78 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 26 Det Ed 3s 70 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 12 Duluth SS&A 5s 37 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 110 East Ry Minn 4s 48 | 55 | 54½ | 55¼ |
| 6 Erie 4s 95 | 90¾ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| 73 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 10 | 9⅜ | 10 |
| 17 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 9 | 8½ | 9 |
| 2 Francis Sug 6s 56 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 2 Gen Steel Cast 5½s 49 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95⅞ |
| 4 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 101⅜ | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 Gt Nor 4s 46 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 78½ | 77¾ | 78⅛ |
| 10 GBay&W dbe B | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 6 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 10 GlfMA&NO 5s 2015 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 14 Hudson Coal 5s62A | 39¾ | 39 | 39¾ |
| 1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49 | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| 39 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 48½ | 47⅞ | 48½ |
| 62 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| 12 Del Inc 3½s 52 | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 24 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 52⅞ | 51⅞ | 52⅞ |
| 23 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 48½ | 48 | 48½ |
| 252 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 48⅝ | 47⅞ | 48⅛ |
| 11 Ill Cen 4¼s 66 | 47⅞ | 46⅞ | 47⅞ |
| 4 Ill Cen 3½s 53 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 27 Ill Cen Gmaha 3s 51 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 5 Ill Cen St L 3s 51 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ |
| 4 Ill Cen St L 2½s 51 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 122 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 51⅝ | 50½ | 51¼ |
| 100 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 46¾ | 46¼ | 46¾ |
| 2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 14 Indpls & Lou 4s 56 | 25½ | 24⅝ | 25½ |
| 80 Int Grt Nor 6s 52 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 53 Int Gt Nor 1st 4s 52 | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18¾ |
| 17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ |
| 17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C | 17¾ | 17 | 17½ |
| 5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 23 Int Mer M Co 4½s 41 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 53 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 50¾ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |
| 33 Int T&T 5s 55 | 53½ | 53 | 53 |
| 2 Jones&LaughSt3½s6-1 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 21 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 | 53½ | 53 | 53½ |
| 3 K C South 5s 50 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 2 K C South 3s 50 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ |
| 6 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 72¾ | 72 | 72 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 96⅜ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 34 L E & Wen 3s 47 | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ |
| 2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ |
| 15 Leh Val N 4½s 50 | 51½ | 51⅜ | 51½ |
| 66 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 41¼ | 40½ | 41¼ |
| 87 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 37¼ | 36⅞ | 37 |
| 190 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 34 | 33¼ | 34 |
| 2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 2 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 15 Liggett&M 7s 44 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 54 Liggett&M 5s 51 | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ |
| 10 Lorillard Co 7s 44 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 47 Lorillard Co 5s 51 | 121¼ | 121¼ | 121¼ |
| 4 Louisa & Ark 5s 69 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 1 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 26 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 55 | 54⅞ | 55 |
| 5 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 4 McKess & Rob 3½s 56 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 13 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 105½ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 3 MilSparta&NW 4s 47 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 10 M & St L rfg 5s 62 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 5 M & St L 4s 49 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 46 MSPSS Marie 6s 46 | 5½ | 4½ | 5½ |
| 10 MSP&SS Mar 5½s 49 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ |
| 10 MSP&SS Mar 5½s 78 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 15 MSP&SS Mar 5s 38 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 8 MSP&SSMar gtd 5s 38 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 276 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 1 Mo-Il 5s 59 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 87 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 36 | 35½ | 36 |
| 43 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ |
| 44 M-K-Tex 4½s 78 | 31 | 30¾ | 31 |
| 51 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 41 | 40½ | 41 |
| 12 M-K-Tex 4s 62B | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 60 Mo Pac 5s 65A | 33¼ | 32¾ | 33⅛ |
| 294 Mo Pac 5s 77F | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 33¼ |
| 75 Mo Pac 5s 78G | 33½ | 32⅞ | 33⅜ |
| 11 Mo Pac 5s 78G ct | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 87 Mo Pac 5s 80H | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 33¼ |
| 109 Mo Pac 5s 81I | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 33¼ |
| 11 Mo Pac gen 4s 78 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 5 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 26 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 45½ | 45 | 45½ |
| 25 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 41¼ | 41 | 41 |
| 26 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000 | 43¾ | 43 | 43½ |
| 1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 60 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 3 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 N Eng RR 5s 45 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 9 N Or Ry Ferm 4s 53 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 24 NO T&M 5½s 54 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 10 NO Tex&M 5s 35A | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 5 NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 10 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 6 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 5 NY & Ornwd L 5s 46 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 35 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 57¾ | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| 89 NYC 4½s 2013A | 52½ | 52½ | 52¼ |
| 60 NYC cn 4s 98 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 |
| 11 NYC 3½s 46 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 33 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59¾ |
| 1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 18 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A | 83 | 82½ | 83 |
| 54 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 69¼ | 68¾ | 69¼ |
| 9 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 82¼ | 82 | 82 |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 2 NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 107⅝ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A | 57 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 37 NYNM&H cv 6s 48 | 43¼ | 42⅝ | 43 |
| 1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 41 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 41½ | 41 | 41 |
| 4 NYNH&H 4s 47 | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 29 NYNH&H 4s 55 | 36 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| 37 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 15 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 22 NYNH&H 3½s 54 | 34¼ | 33¾ | 34¼ |
| 10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 71 NY O & W rfg 4s 92 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| 46 NY O & W gen 4s 55 | 2⅜ | 2 | 2⅜ |
| 7 NY Steam 3½s 63 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 3 Niagara Falls P3½s66 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 24 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 68½ | 68⅜ | 68½ |
| 6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C | 58⅝ | 58⅛ | 58⅝ |
| 10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 58⅝ | 58 | 58 |
| 23 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 54½ | 54¾ | 54⅜ |
| 7 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 2 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43⅜ | 42⅜ | 43⅛ |
| 3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 51 Ogden&LCha 4s 48 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ |
| 10 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 28 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 12 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A | 92½ | 92 | 92 |
| 7 Pac Gas & El 4s 64 | 110⅞ | 110¾ | 110⅞ |
| 2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 13 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74 | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 120½ | 120 | 120 |
| 4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 91 | 90½ | 91 |
| 3 Pen RR 4½s 84 E | 98⅞ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 19 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 92⅞ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 8 Pen RR 3½s 52 | 86 | 85¾ | 86 |
| 1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 9 Peoria & East 4s 60 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 5 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 12 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 4s 56 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Phila Co 4½s 61 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 20 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49 | 85⅜ | 85⅜ | 85⅜ |
| 15 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 12 Phillips Pet 1¾ 51 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 1 PCC & St L 4½s 77 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 80C | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 5 Porti Gen E 4½s 60 | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ |
| 2 Prov Sec 4s 57 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 1 Pub Svc E & G 3¼s 68 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 24 Readg 4½s 97A | 79¼ | 78¾ | 79¼ |
| 3 Readg 4½s 97B | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79½ |
| 12 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 17 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39 | 49½ | 50 | 50 |
| 35 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 76 RI Ark & La 4½s 34 | 16 | 15¼ | 15⅞ |
| 6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 5 Rutland Can 4s 49 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 8 StLIM&S4sR&G 33 | 71 | 70½ | 71 |
| 19 StLPeo&NW 5s 48 | 45¼ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 66 StLSF 5s 50 B | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 7 StLSF 5s B 50 ct | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 247 St LSF 4½s 78 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 116 StLSF4½s 78 ct st | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 109 St LSF 4s 50A | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ |
| 88 St LSF 4s 50A ct | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 49 St LSW rfg 5s 90 | 29¼ | 28 | 29¾ |
| 7 St LSW 1st 4s 89 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 81 St LSW 2d 4s 89 | 70 | 69¼ | 70 |
| 37 St P&KS StL4½s 41 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 5 SAA&A Pass 4s 43 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 105 Sea A L cn 6s 45 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 23 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9⅞ |
| 46 Sea A L 4s 50 st | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 57 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9¼ |
| 29 Sea AL 1fg 4s 59ct | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 61 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 11 Shell Un 2½s 54 | 96⅛ | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Silesian-Am 7s 41 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 1 Skelly Oil 3s 50 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 Socony-Vac 2s 64 | 104⅞ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 5 So Bell T&T 3s 79 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 63 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 56 | 55¼ | 55⅝ |
| 346 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 55¼ | 54⅝ | 55⅛ |
| 146 So Pac 4½s 69 | 55⅝ | 55 | 55½ |
| 68 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 68¼ | 68⅛ | 68¼ |
| 63 So Pac cit 4s 49 | 62 | 61⅜ | 62 |
| 15 So Pac cit 4s 49 reg | 57¾ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 31 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 85¼ | 85 | 85¼ |
| 95 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 57⅜ | 57 | 57⅜ |
| 5 So Pac S PFtr 4s 50 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 2 South Ry 6½s 56 | 92½ | 92¼ | 92½ |
| 17 South Ry gen 6s 56 | 87¾ | 87¼ | 87¾ |
| 26 South Ry cn 5s 94 | 90¾ | 90½ | 90¾ |
| 17 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 68⅜ | 68½ | 68⅞ |
| 2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 Studebaker cv 6s 45 | 109¾ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 16 TexCorp 3s 59 | 105¼ | 104⅞ | 105¼ |
| 3 Tex&Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 4 Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2 Third Ave 4s 60 | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ |
| 5 Un Pac 4s 71 | 98 | 97¾ | 98 |
| 4 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 9 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 92¼ | 92 | 92 |
| 3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 4 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 98 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 5 Va&BW 1st 4s 2003 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 5 Wabash 5½s '75 asd | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 47 Wabash 4½s '91 ww | 38¾ | 38½ | 38¾ |
| 6 Wabash 4s '81 wi | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 4 Wabash 4s '91 wi | 78¾ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| 2 Walwrth 4s '55 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 Warner Bros 6s '48 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 3 Warren Bros 6s '41 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 8 Wash Cen 4s '48 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 West Electric 4s 2361 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 5 Westch Lt 3½s '67 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Westn Md 5½s'77A | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 3 Westn Md 4s '52 | 90½ | 90 | 90½ |
| 10 Westn Pac 1st 5s '43 | 102½ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 10 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46 | 31⅜ | 31⅛ | 31¼ |
| 55 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd | 31½ | 31 | 31¼ |
| 9 Westrn Un 5s '60 | 82 | 81⅞ | 82 |
| 1 Western Un 4½s '50 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 5 Westing hse El 2¾s'51 | 101¾ | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| 1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 3 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s 47 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 55 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 49⅜ | 47½ | 49¾ |
| 97 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 20¼ | 19¼ | 20¼ |
| 5 Wis Cen 4s S&D fct | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 3 Argentine 4½s 48 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 5 Australia 5s 55 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 4 Australia 5s 57 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 4 Australia 4½s 56 | 

# Walsh Proposal Would Recapture War Profits Above 6 P. C.

## G. M. Output Now Close To Billion a Year

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. is expected to be producing war materials at the rate of $1,000,000,000 annually by the end of this month, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, told stockholders in his annual report just made public.

At the same time Mr. Sloan revealed that the corporation last year earned $201,652,508 or $4.44 a share. This compared with $195,-621,721 or $4.32 a common share in 1940, and was the best result the company had showed since 1936.

**Output Increased**

The latest earnings were after several extraordinary charges, including $16,598,644, "principally for post-war rehabilitation and to provide for possible costs and contingencies not now definitely ascertainable"; $3,430,000 of inventory write-offs and commitment losses as a result of the cessation of civilian automobile production; and $2,-000,000 'for the cost of removal, storage and retention of special tools to be used in civilian automobile production after the war."

"During the year," Mr. Sloan said, "production of war materials in General Motors plants increased steadily and sharply, deliveries in the fourth quarter being more than 2½ times those in the first quarter.

"For the year 1941 deliveries of war materials by the corporation amounted to $406,149,273. In 1940, such deliveries amounted to $74,-857,798.

**Undertakings Multiplied**

"General Motors undertakings for war production, which had been constantly expanded throughout the year were, with the sudden impact of the war, multiplied more than twofold in two months.

"These added responsibilities consisted not only of additional orders for materials already in production or preparation, but also of new orders for a variety of other types of materials—all involving special techniques and processes.

"Toward meeting these new and vitally important goals the best skills and talents of the entire organization are being directed."

The corporation provided $287,-922,343 in 1941 for United States and foreign income and excess profits taxes, compared with $125,-027,741 in the previous year, Mr. Sloan said.

All "definitely ascertainable taxes" of every kind paid last year, including excise taxes passed on to the consumer, were $424,854,000, or 211 per cent of the net income available to stockholders, Mr. Sloan said.

### U. S. Smelting Earns $6.20

*By the Associated Press*

A 1941 profit of $4,916,259, equivalent to $6.20 per common share, compared with $5,950,175 in 1940, equivalent to $8.16 per share, was reported by the United States Smelting Refining & Mining Company. Net earnings for the first two months of 1942, after deductions for all charges except preferred dividends, were estimated at $585,605, compared with $370,344 in the same two months of 1941.


**BOSTON EDISON COMPANY**
**DIVIDEND No. 212**

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1942.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND
Treasurer

Boston, March 17, 1942.

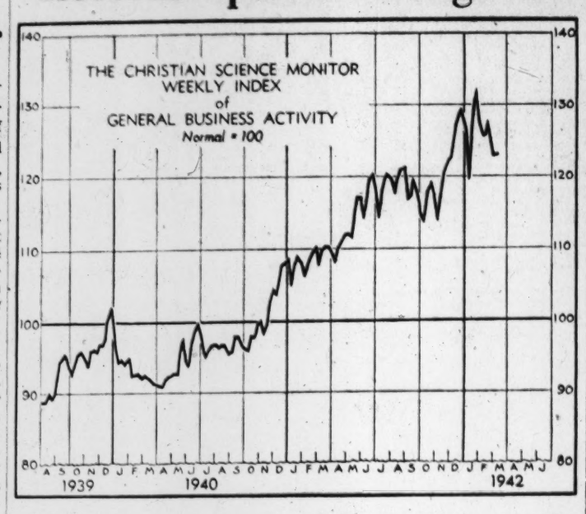
**UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY**

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER,
*Treasurer.*

March 19, 1942.


## Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn During Week




For the second time in recent weeks an upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity has checked the sharp decline in evidence since the end of January. During the week ended March 14 the index rose modestly to 123.2 (prel.) from 122.7 in the preceding week. This compared with 109.8 a year ago.

Only one component of the index advanced. The other two recorded declines for the week.

Miscellaneous freight shipments rose sharply to a new high for the week and the highest level for any corresponding week since 1929. The increase was larger than seasonal for the week and the adjusted index scored a substantial gain.

Declines somewhat greater than seasonal were recorded for electric power production and bank debits outside New York City. For both series the declines in the adjusted indexes, however, were moderate and only partially offset the gain in the carloadings component.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | *Mar. 14 '42 | Mar. 7 '42 | Mar. 15 '41 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 123.2 | 122.7 | 109.8 |
| Bk debits o'side NYC | 136.3 | 136.8 | 109.4 |
| Elec pow production | 114.5 | 115.4 | 107.7 |
| Misc carloadings | 128.9 | 126.0 | 112.3 |

*Preliminary.

## The Week in Wall Street

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Stock market action last week was indecisive. The market took a joyous two-day bounce on Monday and Tuesday on the news of MacArthur's transfer but apparently the rise was also in part due to an over-sold condition and it did not last; half was lost during the rest of the week. The rails again turned in the best performance, this time presumably due to the ICC's disregard of OPA's request for a stay on the freight rate increases, which, though less than asked, will be a substantial help to most of the roads, except the always profitable coalers.

Reorganized rail bonds turned in a better performance than equities, and in fact the present and proposed corporate income taxes put a terrific premium on bonds, particularly as against preferred stocks, since the tax comes after interest and takes away half or more of the dividend coverage of preferred issues.

**Record Industrial Activity**

Trading volume was even lower than usual; Friday was the slowest five-hour trading day since June and Saturday the slowest two hours since August. Brokerage houses get little benefit out of the 25 per cent increase in commissions, because it is offset by both the lower prices of shares and the smaller volume.

Despite conversion, industrial activity continues at a high volume, with 190 on the Federal Reserve business index being freely predicted for the end of the year against round 160 at last New Year's, and even this prediction appears conservative. Some divergence in the indices is appearing, however, due to the wholesale conversion of industry to war work. It is easy to continue textile production in the Index, but unless something is substituted for automobile output the indices are misleading.

Expectation that full-out operation of the motor industry for war will employ twice as many people as prosperity production of automobiles, however, indicates what will happen to the indices if they are properly adjusted to industrial man-hours. The country is not yet using even as large a proportion of its man- and woman-power for war as it was in 1918, whereas under full headway it will use a considerably larger proportion. "Negative unemployment" (i. e. the addition of persons not normally employed to the working force) added only three or four millions to the working force in 1918, whereas something like 10,-000,000 such may be added this time.

**Railroads' Burden Tremendous**

The meaning to the defense program of the Guthrie incident in WPB remains obscure to Wall Street and Worth Street. The CIO's quick rush to his support gave some the impression Mr. Guthrie was somewhat opinionated against business men but people who know him say it isn't so, and say that if he appears to be a quick-tempered Kentuckian he may have had solid grounds. There is a suspicion that his charges against dollar-a-year men have considerable basis, and now it looks as though the radio and refrigerator people are on trial too for obstructing conversion. Further testimony is awaited with great interest, as is also Mr. Nelson's action.

While their operating statements do not reflect much of it, the railroads are gradually taking on a stupendous burden. Shifted to them now is the former coastwise freight movement, plus an enormous increase in rail tank car movements to the northeast, plus possible heavy sugar movements to the same area from New Orleans and from the beet sugar country, plus heavy but unreported westbound movement of munitions, plus heavy unreported troop movements, plus an increase in civilian passenger traffic due both to prosperity and to the tire shortage.

With arms production now heavily exceeding available ocean cargo space, the roads are caught between factory and dockside as they were in the last war. It is undesirable to leave the accumulating arms production at the factories, for psychological reasons, but there is a shortage of warehouse space at terminals, and the sad experience of the last war when thousands of loaded freight cars were tied up is still fresh in memory. Hence a good deal of unavoidable outdoor storage, plus pressure on recipients of freight to unload swiftly and release the cars. Before many months have gone by, also, a great deal of work is likely to be done in eliminating wasteful cross-hauls of such bulk commodities as sugar, oil, etc.

**The Sugar Situation**

The sugar rationing situation gets more confused and though Washington is now full of new-fledged "sugar experts" they don't seem to help much. To begin with the situation in January was worse than Washington would admit. Then Mr. Henderson came out with some figures in February, when he forecast rationing, which painted the general situation far worse than justified (i.e. the side-tracking of sugar for alcohol and shipments to Russia were over-estimated, the supply from Hawaii and the invisible stocks on hand were under-estimated). Then the Atlantic seaboard situation actually did get worse even than Mr. Henderson indicated, for entirely new reasons—ship-shortage and Atlantic sinkings. Meantime, however, consumer demand at the grocery store shrunk as people cut down from two spoonsful to one and housewives took note that they would have to swear to the amount of sugar on hand before receiving a rationing card.

The commodity markets again marked time; the only excitement was in flaxseed, supply of which from the Argentine is reduced by the ship shortage. It rose from $2.08 in January to $2.33 the first of this month and $2.62 on the sixteenth, then tumbled last week from an "over-bought" price level.

How people and corporations pay their income tax may be shown from the following table, in millions of dollars, of first quarter receipts this year and last:

| | 1942 | 1941 |
|---|---|---|
| January | 133 | 63 |
| February | 285 | 104 |
| March 1-15 | 999 | 316 |
| Last day | 422 | 287 |
| Total through Mar. 16 | 1,809 | 770 |

Australian bonds jumped as much as five points on MacArthur's transfer. . . . The dearth of new investment offerings continues . . . Northwestern Mutual is figured to have paid $85 per $1,000 more for its $3,850,000 of Louisville Transmission bonds than bankers would have paid.


# WHY MANY STOCKS ARE CHEAP NOW

**Carefully selected stocks are at absurdly low levels due to war hysteria and because many investors have conjured up all sorts of groundless fears. We're gong to win the war. We're going to retain capitalism. The radical new tax proposals will be greatly moderated. This is a time for hope, courage and action by well informed investors. And what easier path to sounder investing than through the 39-Year-Old FINANCIAL WORLD? Price only $12 yearly. Now worth $100 to you.**

*The fact that FINANCIAL WORLD, or any other human institution, cannot possibly be right in ALL of its conclusions is a very poor argument against subscribing. Shrewd investors make constant use of the countless aids we extend to them. They do not expect the impossible in the way of infallibility in anticipating all future developments, but our guidance greatly improves their investment results. Prove it yourself and worry less.*

**"HARVEST AHEAD FOR CONTRARY THINKERS?"**

The author of this March 25 feature thinks bearishness has been overdone. He tells why. Other March 25 high spots are: "Fundamental Changes Developing in Utility Situation", "Estate Problems in Portfolio Building" and "THE LOW-PRICED AUTO STOCKS ANALYZED." Don't invest, or even continue to hold securities, without FINANCIAL WORLD each week to inform and guide you. Return this "ad" and $1 for next 4 magazines, stock manual, "10-YEAR DIVIDEND HONOR ROLL" and other vital aids you need today. Better still, send $12 for one year, or $6 for 6 months' subscription.

The FINANCIAL WORLD
*America's Pioneer Investment Weekly*
21 CM West Street  New York, N. Y.


## 6 P. C. Limit On War Profit Now Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government recapture of all war profits above 6 per cent has been proposed by Chairman David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee who said he would try to write this into a House-approved bill extending the Navy's authority to negotiate contracts without competitive bidding.

Senator Walsh told reporters he was drafting an amendment which, in effect, would separate the profits made on war contracts from other income received by a business firm, fixing a maximum return of 6 per cent on the former.

**Need Separate Books**

As Senator Walsh explained the proposal, contractors would be required to keep a separate set of books on Government business. There would be no tax on that portion of their net profits, after the usual operating deductions were made, but all above 6 per cent would be reclaimed by the Treasury. Other profits of the firm would be subject to regular taxation.

The idea found favor with Senators Harry Byrd (D), of Virginia, and Robert Taft (R), of Ohio, two of Senator Walsh's colleagues on the Senate Financing Committee.

Senator Byrd said the joint committee on non-essential expenditures, of which he is chairman, expected soon to produce evidence that excessive profits had been made on many contracts covering a wide range within the military production program.

Describing the Walsh proposal as an "excellent approach," Senator Byrd said it might cut through the maze of difficulties that always had surrounded efforts to limit war profits by intricate systems of taxation.

Senator Taft said that while there might be instances where it would be hard to differentiate between ordinary business profits and the income from Government contracts, he believed the Walsh plan would be workable.

**Would Reach War Profits**

It would have the advantage, he remarked, of not imposing drastic general taxation on some businesses which had failed to obtain a share in the war production activities, and at the same time would reach the profits being made by those with Government contracts.

Favorable action by the Naval Affairs Committee would place the Walsh proposal before the Senate as an amendment to a bill already passed by the House and on which Congressional approval has been urged by the Navy Department. The measure would extend until June 30,1944, the Navy's authority to let negotiated contracts.

Senator Walsh said that, in his judgment, the question of limiting profits was much more pressing than that of suspending the law requiring payment of time and a half for all work over 40 hours.

He expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt had the authority to suspend by executive order operation of the Walsh-Healy Act, under which the regular work week is established at 40 hours on Government contracts and under which minimum wage scales are fixed by the Secretary of Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Edmund Toland, counsel for the House Naval Affairs investigating committee, declared today that "with the willful dissipation of Government money on defense contracts, the excess profits tax is not the complete answer" to the question of war profits.

Mr. Toland's statement to the investigating committee was preliminary to his testimony regarding expenditures made by Jack and Heintz of Bedford, Ohio, manufacturers of airplane motor starters for the Army and Navy.

The committee later will consider officially a bill by Representative Smith (D) of Virginia to drop the 40-hour week and limit profits on war production to six per cent of the contract cost.

Mr. Toland said the present Jack and Heintz firm was formed in Bedford in 1940, and that a Navy order filled by the firm showed a profit of 100 per cent.

"Exorbitant salaries were paid to officials, three of whom got a total of $145,000 last year," he asserted.

*Takes New Post*

Matar Studio

**Charles F. B. Richardson**

Appointed Assistant Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. For the past three years, Mr. Richardson has been Manager of the Insurance Department of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati.

## Pullman Net Rises To $3.31 Share In '41; $1.93 in '40

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Inc., reported net consolidated income of $10,918,820 or $3.31 a capital share for 1941, against $7,484,125 or $1.93 a capital share in 1940.

The company and its subsidiaries operate railroad sleeping cars, manufacture railroad equipment, and at present are engaged in the production of military supplies.

Sales in the manufacturing division, at $105,428,055, were highest in the company's history and compared with $63,097,790 in the preceding year. Net manufacturing profit was $9,257,848 against $5,-066,615 in 1940.

Net operating income of the sleeping and parlor car division was $1,732,949 against $2,243,859 in 1940. David A. Crawford, President, said the 1941 net operating income "was restricted by higher operating costs, plus the relatively low or absent margin of profit in the large-scale troop transfers."

The company had a loss of $71,-976 from investments with a profit of $173,650 in 1940.

Mr. Crawford said that car operations in 1941 were characterized by the largest traffic volume since 1930, sharply expanding operating costs, diminishing spread between income and outgo and the smallest margin of profit since 1938.

In the three-months' period since war was declared, contracts for the production of armament taken by the manufacturing subsidiary have nearly quadrupled, Mr. Crawford stated, amounting to approximately $269,000,000 on March 1, 1942.

"The manufacture of armament has clearly become, for the present at least, the major element of this business," Mr. Crawford stated.

## Life Insurance Rises in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Life insurance in force in Canada at the end of 1941 totalled $7,311,416,531, an increase of 4.8 per cent over the corresponding figure of $6,975,322,-460 at the end of 1940, it was reported in a statement issued by the Department of Insurance.

Ordinary insurance totaled $5,-499,063,543, industrial insurance $993,087,813, and group insurance $819,265,175. Canadian companies issued $4,835,928,584 of the total in force, and British and United States companies, $2,475,487,947.

The department's announcement was based on the annual statements submitted by insurance companies and the figures are subject to change.

Amount of new insurance policies made effective during 1941 was $686,543,085, an increase of 16.3 per cent over the 1940 figure of $590,205,536, the statement showed.

## Weirton Steel Co. Sets Up Victory Committee

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A production for victory committee of the Weirton Steel Company, composed of representatives of the company and the Weirton independent union, has been formed to speed production of vital war materials, it was announced. Formation of the committee is in response to the appeal of Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, for labor-management co-operation to raise the war production rate, and is the first action taken by a major unit of the steel industry.

The committee is composed of an equal number of members from labor and management. Ninety seven shop stewards of the union will serve on sub-committees under the general committee and the company has designated the respective heads of departments as their representatives on the sub-committees.

## Alex Dow

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Alex Dow, who rose from railroad messenger and steamship clerk to head of the Detroit Edison Company, has passed on. Mr. Dow became vice-president and general manager of the Edison Illuminating Company of Detroit, later Detroit Edison, in 1896. He was president from 1912 to 1940.

## Jones Reports $11 Billion Of Authorizations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Describing vastly increased programs for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and other defense articles, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones reported to President Roosevelt that $11,494,438,962 of defense authorizations have been made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Instead of the 400,000 tons of annual synthetic rubber making capacity announced originally, the Secretary said his plans have been raised to provide factories and materials sufficient to make 700,000 tons. These plants will cost $600,-000,000, and should be completed by the end of 1943, he added.

**RFC Commitments**

Mr. Jones gave this breakdown of his agencies' commitments:

To build or expand more than 700 plants to make airplanes, ships, tanks, guns, ordnance, magnesium, aluminum steel, synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline and other war articles—$4,797,757,903. (Defense Plant Corporation.)

To buy, principally from foreign countries, wool, sugar, hides, manganese, chromium, asbestos, platinum, horse hair, lead, zinc, tin, abaca, quinine, opium, aviation gasoline and other articles—$1,-749,521,213. (Defense Supplies Corporation.)

To buy copper, aluminum and other metals in addition to above through the Metals Reserve Company—$2,215,818,00.

To buy and store rubber—$875,-000,000 (Rubber Reserve Company).

To make working capital loans to industry and to allied governments, including $425,000,000 to Great Britain—$1,259,865,864 (Reconstruction Finance Corporation).

To provide insurance for domestic property against enemy attack—$100,000,000 (War Insurance Corporation).

To make loans to friendly governments, mostly in Latin America —$496,475,882 (Export - Import Bank).

Besides the synthetic rubber program, major efforts of the RFC group were said by Jones to include:

Aluminum—$423,000,000 authorized to build plants to make 1,313,-500,000 pounds per year of aluminum, 2,220,000,000 pounds per year of alumina (raw material for aluminum), 360,000,000 pounds per year of aluminum sheet, and 194,-200,000 pounds per year of aluminum alloy and extruded products. This program is expected to more than triple the nation's supply of aluminum, not counting an additional 1,000,000,000 pounds of aluminum to be purchased from Canada in a three-year period.

**Magnesium Plants**

Magnesium — $360,000,000 authorized to build plants to make 627,500,000 pounds of magnesium —a vital airplane metal similar to but lighter than aluminum—per year. This would multiply the supply of this metal by about 20 times.

Steel—$694,000,000 authorized to increase production annually by 6,200,000 tons of steel ingots, 5,-500,000 tons of iron ore, 10,030,000 tons of pig iron, 1,950,000 tons of steel plate, 1,879,00 tons of armor and forgings, and 1,180,000 tons of blooms, bars, castings and tubings, and also to increase capacity of coke, coal mining, and annealing and heat treating of steel.

Tin—The first American smelter of tin ore has been built and is expected to start producing in April at the rate of 51,600 tons per year, using Bolivian ore already stored in this country.

Apparently in reply to criticism because he did not buy and store more natural rubber from the Far East prior to Pearl Harbor, Jones also noted that his purchases, which totaled 673,000 tons, and other plans were approved at every step by the President.

## WPB Investigates Copper Scrap Dealers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced that it had started an investigation of 4,000 copper scrap dealers, 2,500 foundries and 80 melters of scrap copper and brass to determine whether there have been violations of priority orders or of the inventory control regulations.

A survey of 90 primary processors of refined copper has been completed, WPB reported, and the compliance branch is now analyzing the findings with a view to enforcement action if violations are turned up.

## China to Issue Savings Bonds in U. S. Dollars

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Savings bonds in U. S. dollars, to be purchased either with American currency or Chinese national dollars at the official rate of about 18.70 Chinese dollars to $1, are to be issued, it was announced semi-officially.

The bonds would be secured by American and British loans to China totalling $700,000,000. Financial circles hoped the bonds would open a new field of investment, serving to absorb floating capital and stabilize commodity prices.

**English Bank Dividend Unchanged**

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, announced to the general meeting of the bank today a half yearly dividend of 6 per cent, less tax. This is the same as for the last nine years.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

**PECANS**

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

SHIRLEY, MASS.—New; 5 rms; view; 1 mile to stores, bus. Miss Lovering, 276 Chestnut Hill Avenue. Call Sta. 5423.

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C., Radio City—Practitioner's attractively furnished office—part time. Phone mornings—Newtown 9-6542; afternoons Cl. 7-4729.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

**Storage for Household Goods**

Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

GREENWOOD, MASS., 9 Linden St.—Sunny rooms, porches; quiet surroundings; ideal for rest; tray service; home cooking. Cty 1453-J.

**ROOMS TO LET**

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Two young ladies to occupy bedroom and sun parlor; home privileges. Mrs. Laura Horne, 1801 N. W. 18th Terrace.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sunny, comfortable room, private bath; refined home; close transportation; no other roomers; gentleman preferred. SH. 4876-R evenings.

**SUMMER HOMES WANTED**

WANTED—Summer home farm, about 8 rooms with improvements, near water; Berkshire region; prefer renting—might purchase. Write Box B-10, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

**AGENTS WANTED**

OPENING for 3 women who can devote 4-5 hours a day; experience not essential; profits highest in history. Apply the Fuller Brush Co., 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical structural defense work; write training experience. Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SENIOR and junior accountant on permanent staff; apply by letter only, state qualifications in detail and salary expected. LEO WASSERMAN, 53 State Street, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT—Office building. Phone or write H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. La. 4-8004.

WANTED—Two men—one as chauffeur, butler, useful man, the other for general farm work; must understand care of livestock and poultry; white, Protestant, sober, reliable; references; pleasant surroundings. Connecticut. Write Box L-4, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN—Assist and learn insurance brokerage. Phone or write H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. La. 4-8004.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

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Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Hartford, Conn., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Hartford. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.
Write Box C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

**HEAD GARDENER** American Citizen with 35 years' experience in all branches of horticulture, eastern states and California; trained in Holland at one of the horticultural schools; exceptional references; married. Box 110, Prides Crossing, Mass. Call Beverly Farms, 294-M.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

STENOGRAPHER-assistant bookkeeper, capable, reliable, wishes position; splendid refs. Write Box F-4, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

**ANTIQUES**

Get the Most For Antiques
Reliable and immediate attention
GLUCKS, 42 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Sta. 2984

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—GOOD TIRES
'41 Chev. Sedan, like new . . . . . $795
'40 Ford Tudor . . . . . $545
Hoover Motors, Park Sq., Boston, Hub. 7100

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Big. 1016, Boston Mass.

**PEN REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

**PIANOS**

STEINWAY PIANO—Used style K, mahogany case, fine tone, only $395. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

**REFRIGERATORS**

REFRIGERATORS bought, sold and exchanged; fine iceboxes, $6 up. MARKS, 615 Albany Street, Boston Com. 8646.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, Han. 9600, Boston.

**WANTED TO BUY**

**ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH**
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7189

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4498

HIGH CASH LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. JVI. 7-1940

## Dist. of Col.

**WASHINGTON**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brownley's
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street  Lunch With Us Today

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

*DIST. OF COLUMBIA*

**WASHINGTON**
(Continued)

THE ORIENT 東園
CHINESE and AMERICAN RESTAURANT
1715 Wisconsin Avenue  Michigan 9847

PLUYM'S
LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER
Suits and Coats Made to Order
Ready-to-Wear FUR COATS, reasonably priced. Fur and Cloth Coats relined and remodeled.
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
1734 Conn. Avenue  Phone: NOrth 0629

Edgemoor Motor Co.
SALES Ford SERVICE
7411 WISCONSIN AVENUE
Wisconsin 1270

Dixie Delight Grapefruit Marmalade
LIMITED AMOUNT
29c per half pint jar
*Orders received to April 30th*
MRS. BLANCHE C. McLANE
4121 9th Street N. W.

PAINTS and WALLPAPERS
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
6801 Wisconsin Ave.  Ph.: Wisconsin 3451

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
"Character" Easter Eggs and Special Cake Designs for Easter
*Dainty Tea Sandwiches, $3.50 and $4.00 per hundred*
6709 WISCONSIN AVENUE, OR
1405 EAST WEST HIGHWAY

Maine

**AUBURN**

Shop in the Sport Shop
for Easter Clothing and Sportswear. Sports Coats, Slacks, Sport Shoes, Jackets and Sweaters.
Cobb-Watson Co.
57 Court Street

Days Bedding Company
Furniture
Floor Coverings
*Mattresses Made at the Factory*
164 Turner Street  Phone 467-W

**BANGOR**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL  WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street  Dial 6478

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving • Embossing
125 Franklin Street  Dial 2-2191

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats
Hosiery
Smart
Accessories
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

QUEEN CITY DYE HOUSE
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing of All Kinds
QUALITY WORK
18 Clinton Street  Dial 3167

EASTER • • 1942
*We solicit your patronage*
G. S. SEAVEY & SON
270 Fourteenth Street  Dial 2-1192

JM PRODUCTS FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville
Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
88 CENTRAL STREET  DIAL 7813

The Picture & Gift Shop
INCORPORATED
Books—Picture Framing
Stationery—Greeting Cards
13 Hammond Street

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
*Jewelers and Diamond Merchants*
*Sterling by* TOWLE
25 Hammond St.  Dial 2-0133

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
*Free Delivery Service*
49 Pickering Square

BROCKWAY'S
Flower Shoppe
*"Art in Flowers"*
*Plants—Corsages*
15 Central Street  Dial 2-2343


SEE NEXT PAGE

## MAINE

### BANGOR (Continued)

ETTA R. THAYER
*Millinery*

*The Hat Shop for Discriminating Women*
46½ MAIN STREET
DIAL 8779

### LEWISTON

ARCH-PRESERVER and WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

### PORTLAND

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Are You Knitting?**

Are you making sweaters and socks for the boys in the services? If you are a novice come on in and we'll show you how.

Knitting Worsted 39c
Approx. 2-oz. skein
ART DEPT. THIRD FLOOR

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
*Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel*
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
*Day or Weekly Parking*
Next to Chamber of Commerce
*We Carry Sun Oil Products*

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
*always of excellence in design and quality*
*Carter Bro's Co.*
*Jewelers* *Portland, Me.*

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

*Call for Your*
Free Copy of "My Sterling Diary"
Also useful for keeping Insurance Data.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
*Jewelers*

### SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

### ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

New Hampshire

### CONCORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471 Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday: 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
*INSURANCE*
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

A Fur Scarf
is the perfect accent for your Spring suit, dress or coat.
*Well-matched, full-furred pelts of glossy high lustre.*
HARRY G. EMMONS

### DOVER

Webb's Groceries
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
GROCERIES, MEATS AND PROVISIONS
WE DELIVER

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

IT'S TOPCOAT TIME
at
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 290

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### DOVER (Continued)

*Oil Heat Marches On!*
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
*Regular Dinner Suggestions*
Fried Scallops, Broiled Halibut, Roast Stuffed Turkey, Baked Spring Lamb, Boiled Ham and Spinach. 65c—75c—85c
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 616

### MANCHESTER

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Finery
For Now and Later.
Many lovely combinations to wear now under your coats and later as your street ensemble.
THE MELBRY
1029 ELM STREET

*Blackout Your Home for 50¢*
See Us for Details
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1128 Elm Street

SPRING SUITS
*In Fine Form*
New Softy Tailored Suits. Suits with set-in belts with tie fronts. Suits with the new full-length Hollywood Jackets.
$10.95 to $35.00
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

*When You Think of*
INSURANCE
*Why Not Think of*
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

*Your Dollars Get More at Sears*
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
452
PHONE or
453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
*All work expertly done*
341 Myrtle Street

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

DERRY STEAM
Launderers and Cleaners
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 7329-W
*Service Throughout Southern New Hampshire*

The Best Milk for All from OUR MODERN DAIRY to Your Door
Pone 1637-J
PORTER'S MILK and CREAM
South River Road Bedford, N. H.

Mae Foggy Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | O | G | | | V | A | L | J | E | A N |
| I | V | A N | | | L | | O | L | D | |
| V | A N | | | G | U N | | L | O | W | |
| O | L | E | A | | M | E | D | I | N | A |
| T | | M | U M | | L | | S | I | X | |
| | B | | G | O | A L | S | | S | | |
| A | R | C | | T | | Y | E | W | | S |
| M | I | L | L | E | T | | W | A | T | T |
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| | G | E M | | D | | S | E | T | A | |
| D | E | K | O | V | E N | | | R | O | Y |

23

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER (Continued)

DYER *and* CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO
Clean Clothes
*Add Smartness to Your Appearance*
107 Hanover St. Tel. 4475

### NASHUA

AVARD'S
*Lad and Dad Store*
New Spring "Mallory" Hats, Cravenette Finish, are in. Plenty of color and zip. Visit our Shoe Dept.
161 MAIN STREET TE. 64

### PORTSMOUTH

Red Cross, Queen Quality and Florsheim
SHOES FOR WOMEN
SHAINES
124 Congress Street Tel. 846-W

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Lovely Spring Hats priced from 1.98—12.50
S. EDNA THOMPSON
*Agency for Knox Hats*
Telephone 2219-M 343 State Street

EASTER
Easter Packages for Grownups and Easter Candy Novelties for the Children at
MOULTON'S
14 Market Square Portsmouth, N. H.

BEAUTY BOX
*New Hampshire National Bank Bldg.*
3 Pleasant Street Tel. 2696

NEW SPRING HATS
Straw, Felt and Fabric
Featuring
Gage and Brewster Hats
KATHRYN H. MARDEN

Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
*Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing*
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

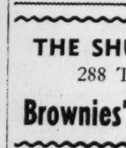
INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

### PROVIDENCE

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Brownies' Easter Cards

DOLLY WONDERLAND
19 Arcade
*for*
Easter Bunnies, Dolls, and Magic Skin Babies



Bon Ton
MILLINERY
*Hati Remodeled and Blocked*
EMILY A. TRACY 3 ARCADE BLDG.

Vermont

### BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

## VIRGINIA

### ALEXANDRIA

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3883

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
*Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts*
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

### NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

BARCLAY & SONS
*Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists*
2912 Washington Avenue

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
*New Spring Styles*
$6.95

SHOE REPAIRING of the Better Kind
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
133 33rd St., Masonic Temple Building

### NORFOLK

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER PARADE
Starts at
RICE'S
FASHION CORNER
*Where Freemason Crosses Granby*

Blue Bonnet Hat Shoppe
*Smart Hats for Smart Women*
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 Bousn St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

### ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
*Delivery Service*
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
*Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art*
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

For Proper Clothes at the Proper Time Visit the
Natalie Shoppe
301 S. Jefferson St., Cor. Kirk Ave.
Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

**Send It to the Laundry**
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

## VIRGINIA

### ROANOKE (Continued)

Rutrough's, Inc.
*Fashions for Men*
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

George T. Horne Co
*Creators of Distinctive Headwear*
for every occasion.
At better stores everywhere.
410 South Jefferson Dial 2-3178

West Virginia

### CHARLESTON

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
*Store for Men and Boys*

### CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
*West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores*
Stores located in:

| | |
|---|---|
| CHARLESTON | LOGAN |
| CLARKSBURG | MORGANTOWN |
| CLENDENIN | POINT PLEASANT |
| FAIRMONT | RIPLEY |
| BECKLEY | SPENCER |
| WEST UNION | HUNTINGTON |

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
*Master Cleaners and Dyers Satisfying Service*
Phone 600-601-602-603

Dudley's Florists
120 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4038
*Quality Artistry and Service*
Members F. T. D. Assn.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
*"From Old to New With Any Shoe"*
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

Cut Flowers
Potted Plants
Madison Mines
Greenhouses
512 Milford Street
Telephone 885
BONDED SERVICE

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
*Wallpaper*
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

ALLMAN BROS.
*Fancy Groceries*
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

ANDERSON'S
*"The State's Largest Restaurant"*
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

## WEST VIRGINIA

### HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
*Oldest and Largest Department Store*
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

"A Victory Garden"
*Patriotic — Thrifty*
GOOD SEEDS
Garden Tools—Insecticides
C. M. LOVE & CO.
1040 Third Ave. Phone 5129

Vogue Beauty Salon
*Specialists in*
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BLDG.
Phone 6079

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
Flowers and Gifts
*for Easter*
446 Tenth Street Phone 28259

WOOD SHOE CO.
945 Fourth Avenue
NISLEY SHOES
*Exclusive*
Huntington, Roanoke, Charleston

ART LINEN SHOP
309-11 Ninth Street
*Shop of Exclusive Departments*
Linens, Lingerie, Accessories, Infants' Wear.

Canada

### ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

### OTTAWA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

A. H. JARVIS
*"The Bookstore"*
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The Place to Buy Stationery"
*Children's Books all year round*

English Dinnerware
Spode. Wedgwood. Coalport. Royal Crown. Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
243 Bank Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

## ONTARIO

### OTTAWA (Continued)

P. F. HOWE
*Chartered Life Underwriter*
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
*Printers and Publishers*
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

### TORONTO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Always Ask for*
CANADA BREAD
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

REVITALIZED
This remarkable dry cleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next dry cleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
*Quality Furnishings for Men*
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1873

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

*Let us prove to you the excellence of*
Caulfield's
*"Badge of Merit"*
*Irradiated* Vitamin D Milk
*The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere*

United Canada Press
*Commercial and Society Printing Reasonable Rates*
1206 Yonge St., Toronto
Kingsdale 8407

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Lease, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

Pictures and FRAMING
*Greeting Cards for All Occasions*
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W

*"Character Clothes for Women"*
Ira-Berg
*Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

EDNA SLACK
RIGHT HATS at RIGHT PRICES
Get Your Easter Model Early
227½ Yonge St. AD. 7814

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
*Finest Wools—Free Instructions*
*Expert Washing and Blocking*
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7483

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

*For Better Fuel Service Call*
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
*City Wide Delivery*
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

W. M. MORROW
*PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER*
*MIMEOGRAPHING*
*MULTIGRAPHING*
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

HELEN SIMPSON
*Flowers*
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

### QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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# Nelson Asks For End Of Double Pay

*Continued from Page 1*

head of the United Mine Workers and former C. I. O. leader, took an isolationist position before Pearl Harbor. He is now at swords' point with Mr. Murray. Many of the C. I. O. delegates at the convention associated Mr. Lewis with Mr. Nelson's veiled warning.

The C. I. O. conference here is a miniature national convention, representing every State, city and local industrial council, Mr. Murray explained, and summoned suddenly to resist the congressional drive against the 40-hour week. In addition, though not on the official agenda, the relationship of Mr. Lewis' organizations to the C. I. O. may be taken up, either formally or informally.

**C. I. O. Expected to Yield**

The fact that Mr. Nelson brought his appeal against holiday overtime direct to the convention is accepted here as meaning that the C. I. O. expects to yield on the point.

"No one is more loyal than the unions of the C. I. O.," said Mr. Murray as he introduced Mr. Nelson. Pointing out that every war industry was represented he said that "we have not only pledged unstinted support to the President in the war effort but we have gone far beyond that and are producing at a higher rate per hour, per man, per day, than ever before in history.

"They have given to our President, to our nation, to our Congress and to our people a unanimous commitment that for the duration of this war they shall not engage themselves in strikes at any time or for any reason."

This commitment had been accepted by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Murray said, with the additional understanding that collective bargaining will continue, with settlement of oustanding disputes by the War Labor Board.

Mr. Nelson said he felt the need to speak frankly. The C. I. O. is "an awfully important part of the team that just has to work together to grasp victory." The new joint management-labor councils which WPB is setting up, he said, are designed to increase output, the one basic objective which comes before every other consideration. The committees, he told the C. I. O. delegates, are not designed "to put labor into management, or management into labor," but simply to increase productivity.

Praising the no-strike pledge, Mr. Nelson declared that another privilege must be given up by labor, double-time pay for Sunday and holiday work.

Continuing, he cited a third need, an end to "union restrictions on output." He acknowledged that such instances are "rare." He called on delegates to police their own unions and to punish workers not turning out maximum production.

**Seven-Day Week Ahead**

"We are moving as fast as we can toward seven-day, three-shift operation of our basic war industries," Mr. Nelson said.

"The principle that a man should regularly have the seventh day off, and should receive overtime pay if an emergency forces him to work on that seventh day, is perfectly sound. But where that seventh day does not fall on a Sunday or a holiday, I don't think that work upon Sundays and holidays, in wartime, deserves extra pay."

Mr. Murray said that a resolution incorporating the C. I. O.'s approval of Mr. Nelson, would be part of the two-day session. John L. Lewis did not attend today's session.

Today's conference followed the decision yesterday of a C. I. O. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Makers Union to withdraw demands for double pay on Sundays in a War Labor Board case. The incident may set a precedent.


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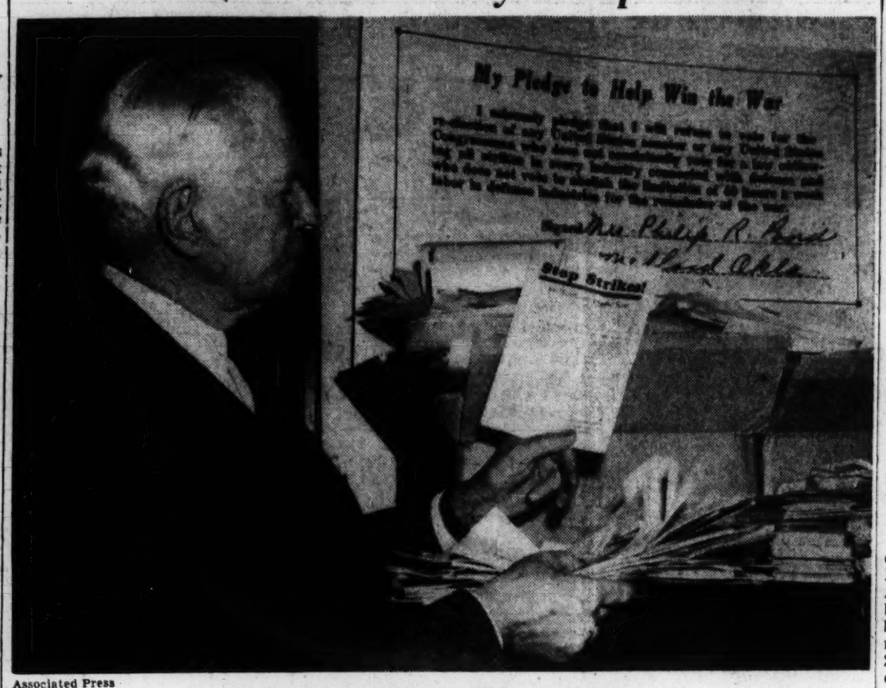
# *Oklahoma Leaflet Says 'Stop Strikes'*




Associated Press

**Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma**
**In his hand is a "Stop Strikes" Leaflet and in background an enlargement of the pledge section of the circular.**

# Japanese Airmen Strike Hard at Burma

*Continued from Page 1*

Vladivostok. At the moment, however, there is no certain indication where the Japanese blow will fall.

### MacArthur's Command:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has "absolute confidence in complete victory."

He disclosed this today in a telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, one of a series he exchanged with the Chinese war leader, and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in India, both of whom congratulated General MacArthur on being chosen United Nations supreme commander in the Southwest Pacific.

General Wavell's message: "With you all good fortune and success in your new command."

General MacArthur's answer: "Thanks for your thoughtful message. I will do my best."

General Chiang's message: "News of your appointment as Commander-in-Chief for Australia and New Zealand fills me with delight. I feel confident that under your leadership a new and epic chapter of military successes and human achievements will be added to the history of our common struggle against treachery and barbarism."

General MacArthur's answer: "Deeply appreciate your inspiring message. I have absolute confidence in complete victory."

The General left his listeners with the same optimism in a frank—but off-the-record—discussion of the situation here in a hurriedly established press headquarters which he paced as he talked.

This was the pen picture of the dark, slim fighting General by the Melbourne Herald's correspondent:

"He is not only a first-class thinker but a fine speaker.

"It would be a pity if duty were to preclude Australia from hearing him. He has the sort of news Australians want to hear.

"When you meet him you realize how he infused the mixed Philippine force with an heroic fighting spirit for he will obviously be unhappy until he returns in triumph to drive out the invader.

"I cannot say what General MacArthur said but none who heard could fail to be heartened not only by what he said but also by the way he said it."

General MacArthur was busy in conferences mapping his strategy for defending Australia and converting it into the base for a United Nations' drive to strip the Japanese of their Pacific conquests.

He and Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, his air chief and second in command, were in conference with Australian Army Minister Francis M. Forde and Lieut. Gen. Vernon Sturdee, chief of the Australian Army General Staff.

Still wearing the same light khaki trousers and bush jacket in which he arrived last week after his 2,000-mile flight from Bataan, the General talked with the largest international newspaper corps ever collected in Australia.

Meanwhile the Japanese, pounded in their invasion bases by American and Australian fliers over the week end, struck back today with the heaviest raid so far on Port Moresby, hub of Australia's defenses of New Guinea,.

Nineteen Japanese bombers, with an escort of three fighter planes, first bombed Port Moresby from a high altitude then swooped in and machine-gunned its streets in a roof-scraping second wave.

There were no details either of the effectiveness of the raiders or of Port Moresby's antiaircraft defenders.

The Japanese were said also to have attacked Wyndham, on Australia's northwest mainland coast.

United Nations' bomber squadrons, attacking almost without let-up, were reported to have bombed Dili, Japanese-held Capital of Dutch Timor, in a follow-up of a week-end assault there.

The destruction of possibly 44 enemy planes in three days of aerial onslaught, while Japanese fliers were held off except for minor thrusts, won Prime Minister John Curtin's praise as "one of the most successful operations of the air war in the Pacific."

Lae, one of the enemy's chief bases on New Guinea, felt the greatest weight of the Allied bombers March 22 when, a communiqué said, probably 23 Japanese planes were wrecked.

Mr. Curtin's communiqué listed the Sunday total as 4 Japanese bombers destroyed and two damaged; 10 fighters destroyed, 3 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged.

The tally for Friday and Saturday, raising the total to 44, showed that Allied airmen destroyed or badly damaged 17 grounded enemy planes and shot down at least 2, probably 4 more, besides sinking one heavy Japanese cruiser and crippling a second.

The cost to Australia's defenders, emphasizing their clearcut victory in this round of the battle on the Dominion's threshold, was 2 aircraft lost and 2 bomber crewmen wounded.

Military sources said the loss of fighter planes on New Guinea was especially costly to the enemy since they cannot be replaced as quickly as bombers, which can be flown long distances to such front-line outposts.

The persistent Allied offensive, they pointed out, also is forcing the Japanese to maintain day-long fighter patrols over their New Guinea bases with a consequent waste of valuable fuel and of the limited flying time of warplanes at the front.

The United States Navy Department has announced that the 1,270-ton gunboat Asheville is presumed lost in enemy action south of Java.

### Philippines:

The War Department announced today that American-Filipino troops in the Philippines had assured Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a message that they would continue their defense of the islands with the same zeal and courage that they showed under General MacArthur's personal command.

A communiqué said that the message, dispatched to General MacArthur in Australia, expressed confidence that under his leadership of the United Nations forces in the Pacific the aggressor would be defeated.

Meanwhile, the Japanese, after weeks of apparent preparations for a major new offensive in the Philippines, called on the American-Filipino defenders to surrender by noon Sunday or "suffer the consequences." The demand was ignored.

The ultimatum from the new Japanese commander, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita who directed the successful Malayan campaign, was reported in a War Department communiqué which told also of increasing enemy activity indicating the offensive already was in its early stages.

"No reply was necessary and none was made" by Leut. General Jonathan M. Wainwright, the communiqué said.

### Burma:

The Japanese have rushed heavy airplane reinforcements to Burma in an effort to seize air superiority, informed sources said today, as the Burma Command reported a damaging attack on an Royal Air Force base for the second successive day.

The Japanese were pictured as determined to end the superiority hitherto held by the American Volunteer Group and their R. A. F. allies, and a military commentator interpreted this bid as preliminary to a major assault by ground forces.

Ground troops, he said, were quiet while Japanese planes attempted to knock the American Volunteer Group and R. A. F. out of the battle.

A British communiqué acknowledged that the Japanese damaged R. A. F. property at a Central Burma airdrome for the second day in a row in "further serious raids."

A mighty fleet of 60 bombers and 20 fighters raided the same field Sunday and the Allies admitted some of their planes "were unaccounted for." Only two Japanese raiders were claimed shot down.

### China:

Japanese warships which steamed up the Min River past Foochow on the Fukien Coast March 22 and shelled the nearby town of Changmen were met with a fierce counterfire from the Chinese shore guns and forced to retire after being hit, a Chinese communiqué announced today.

In other military action, the Japanese were said to have landed from warships at several points on the Kwangtung Coast near Portuguese Macao, south of Hongkong.

Heavy fighting was reported, with the Chinese attempting to repulse the landings.

# Postwar Boundaries Raise Issues for United Nations

*Continued from Page 1*

Washington to confer with President Roosevelt on the thorny question of divergent national aspirations in Europe.

It is believed that Ambassador Winant's report to the White House will deal primarily with the British attitude toward what seems to be a certain Russian demand that it be given control of the three Baltic States, a portion of Eastern Southeastern Finland and perhaps a hand in the administration of the Darndanelles.

The British position in regard to such Russian demands appears to have been summed up in a recent editorial in The Times of London, which said that the Soviet Union was "rightly preoccupied" with the question of its future national safety and that such aims "nowhere go beyond the territories embodied in the Soviet Union when Hitler marched against it" last June.

"They (Russia's territorial aims) are in no way incompatible with that security in Europe which the framers of the Atlantic Charter sought to insure," The Times continued. "They are, indeed, conditions of it. Security for Europe will prove unattainable if Russia herself does not feel secure."

**No Reply From London**

On his return from Moscow last December, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden presented these Russian demands to the British Cabinet, after promising to convey an answer to the Kremlin. The same editorial in The Times points out that no reply has yet gone from London.

One reason for the British failure to send back immediate comment on the Russian position, it is held, is London's uncertainty over the American reaction in view of the unequivocal statement in the Atlantic Charter respecting "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live" and the wish "to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Although the White House has issued no statement on the specific application of the Atlantic Charter to postwar Europe, some highly-placed Government officials argue that all provisions of the Charter must be respected or that document will lose its value both as a guide for postwar reconstruction and as a present rallying point for continental resistance to Hitlerism.

**Concern Is Expressed**

Considerable concern has been expressed by Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Turkish representatives over the possibility that Russia may be given postwar control over all or part of their national territory. Doubtless, similar worries are felt by the Finns, although their continued military stand by the side of Nazi Germany has deprived them of much official sympathy here.

Although the question of postwar frontiers is now coming to the fore more insistently than at any time since the outbreak of war two and one-half years ago, it seems doubtful that Washington is ready to make any definite commitments or to do more than to make a tentative exploration of settlement possibilities.

The most that the Polish, Baltic, Czechoslovakian and other representatives of occupied European countries can expect at the moment is to keep their causes before Washington so that the postwar peace conferences will not find them forgotten or without support from some major power.

# British Step Up Mediterranean Battle

*Continued from Page 1*

Italians have succeeded in bringing at least part of a fresh armored division across the Mediterranean and observers recall only too well that German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel launched his big offensive last year in April—in weather which the Germans themselves admitted was "frightful."

**British Confident**

Preparations which the British have made for an expected renewal of heavy fighting and the strength of additional mechanized forces they have marshalled is, of course, a military secret, but their leaders are confident of their ability to cope with whatever the axis may have in the field.

[Maj. Clement Attlee, Dominions Secretary, said March 22 in Liverpool that 300 ships had been in continuous service past year carrying more than 1,000,000 tons of material and 30,000 motor vehicles from Britain to the Imperial armies in the Eastern Mediterrannean.]

This confidence was demonstrated by a spectacular foray in which British, Free French and South African mobile columns, using both British and American tanks, battered Axis positions in the Tmimi-Martuba sector March 20 and 21, killing an undisclosed number of enemy troops and returning to their lines near Ain el Gazala with 150 prisoners.

The raid, which represented a thrust of 30 to 40 miles through mine-infested territory, was the most important since the British withdrew to Ain el Gazala six weeks ago.

**Airdromes Shelled**

British planes supported the drive, bombing and strafing airdromes which also were shelled from the ground.

[The Italian High Command admitted that British forces succeeded in advancing westward through the Libyan Desert to Martuba, but claimed they were driven back with the loss of 40 motor vehicles and two batteries of artillery.]

## Nazi Planes Downed

VALLETTA, Malta, March 23 (AP)—British Hurricane fighters, ranging out to meet persistent Axis air attacks, and a heavy screen of antiaircraft fire brought down 12 German bombers and two Messerschmitt fighters in the 24-hour period ending at 7 p. m. March 21—one of the best records made in the recent days of Malta's defense.

Six other German bombers were damaged in the long series of raids, a communiqué said.

The Nazis suffered most of their casualties in a desperate half-hour attack on an airdrome on the island. Curtains of antiaircraft shells burst over the field as the slow Junkers 88 tried to come in.

British antiaircraft gunners were credited with bringing down eight of the bombers and two Messerschmitt 109 fighters.

The 24-hour performance was an indication of the way Malta's defenses have been built up to meet the constant raiding of Axis planes.

## Italian Ships Sunk

*By the Associated Press*

Monday, March 23.

A battle of sea lanes in the Mediterranean was disclosed in London and Rome today as both sides intensified effort to shut off the flow of supplies to each other's armies on the North African front.

London reported officially daring British submarine raids, in which it was said that two Italian submarines, two supply ships, six schooners, and a troop-jammed motorship were sunk. Two actions took place under fire of Italian shore guns; one in the Strait of Messina between Sicily and Italy, and the other just off the Albanian coast in the Adriatic Sea.

A third naval battle was reported by the Italian High Command, which said that a British convoy was being attacked by Italian naval units in the Gulf of Sidra, on the North African coast.

In London the admiralty did not specify the elapsed time of the operations against Italy which flaunted Britain's naval power under the very nose of Mussolini.

Neither was there any mention of British losses.

The Italian submarines, both sunk in southern Italian waters, were identified by the Admiralty as the new Ammiraglio Millo and one of the Argonauta class.

The Ammiraglio Millo, a 288-foot, 1,461-ton craft, was completed since the start of the war as one of the newest and largest ships of Il Duce's undersea fleet.

The Argonauta class of seven ships was built from 1931 to 1932. Submarines of this class are about 200 feet long and range from 599 to 778 tons.

Three times during the attacks, Italian shore fire or airplanes interfered with attempts by the British submarines to pick up survivors, the Admiralty said.

The British convoy off North Africa was claimed by the Italian High Command to have been crippled by Axis torpedo-carrying planes in a running fight.

Italian naval formations closed with the convoy and its protecting warships as the British vessels were attempting to seek cover this morning in the Gulf of Sidra, west of Bengasi, the High Command claimed.

"They inflicted further heavy damages, details of which will be communicated later," said an Italian bulletin, indicating that the engagement still was under way.

[In London, it was asserted authoritatively that no British ship was sunk although some sustained damage.]

The convoy was first sighted on the afternoon of March 21 in the Eastern Mediterranean by an Italian submarine, the announcement said, and was shadowed all the following day by Axis air scouts.

Then, the High Command asserted, "squadrons of torpedo-carrying aircraft were sent out in mass formation from various bases in successive waves against the enemy naval forces."

In Berlin the High Command today claimed that a 6,000 ton merchant ship was sunk and two other merchantmen were damaged in an attack by German bombers on a strongly protected convoy off the north coast of Africa.

The convoy apparently was the one the Italians said was under attack by their naval forces in the Gulf of Sirte after attacks by Axis torpedo-carrying planes yesterday.

By a Staff Artist

**British-Italian Clashes**

British submarines sank five Italian ships in two attacks; one in the Straits of Messina and the other off the Albanian coast (Maltese crosses), London reported. Rome claimed a naval engagement with a British convoy, which, it said, had been crippled by Axis warplanes off Bengasi in the Gulf of Sidra (circle).

## RAF Pilots Active

CAIRO, March 23 (AP)—British bombers again ranged widely over Libya, Crete and Greece during the week end, a Royal Air Force communiqué said today.

Three objectives in Crete—Candia, Retimo, and Tympakion—and Hassani, in Greece, were bombed.

Berka and Derna in Cirenaica also were raided.

Axis air forces, which lost 17 planes over Malta, March 21, eased their activity over the Mediterranean Island.

# Lesser Allies of Axis Squabble Over Their Roles

*Continued from Page 1*

radiocast by Acting Premier Hihail Antonescu last week.

Every Rumanian who listened to his indignant references to Transylvania knew that province was given to Hungary by Hitler. Thus in warning Hungarians that Rumanians would never accept the diktat of the Vienna conference of 1940 as final, and in rebutting the Hungarian charge of cowardice against the Rumanian Army, Mr. Antonescu was, in effect, giving a veiled reminder to Hitler that if he wanted to retain the loyal services of the Rumanian soldiers he must make it worth their while, otherwise they might prefer to turn around and fight their brothers in arms, the Hungarians.

**No Adjustments Now**

Berlin's public reply that no territorial adjustments will be made until after the war is unlikely to satisfy either side. According to a report, which though unconfirmed seems likely, high German officials have been sent to Budapest and Bucharest to try and smooth matters out.

[The Associated Press reported from Berlin by way of Switzerland that an authoritative German source had strongly denied that a new arbitration of the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute was in prospect.]

Meanwhile, the Hungarian Chief of Staff, Lieut, Field Marshal Franz Szombatheliyi, has been visiting Sofia where he is alleged to have invited King Boris to join the Horthy dynasty in an alliance for the further dismemberment of Rumania when a suitable opportunity presents itself.

Now, according to a Rome message from Sofia, King Boris himself has suddenly gone to Berlin, but whether at Hitler's summons or to beg a favor is not clear, although the former is more probable, particularly if Hitler's spring campaign is to be directed through Turkey, as many observers think.

**Hitler Needs Men**

Be that as it may, Hitler is certainly faced with the necessity of combing all these satellites for men and, so far as the Russian front is concerned, none of the three is specially anxious to supply them. In all three countries there is a strong section of the public which is anti-Axis and, in Bulgaria's case, pro-Russian.

In Rumania the opposition consists both of the National Peasant and Liberal Parties whose leaders, Dr. Julin Maniu and Dinu Bratianu, despite being at opposite political poles, signed a joint manifesto last autumn sternly denouncing Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu for not halting the Rumanian armies at the frontier of Bessarabia. More recently the Rumanian Chief of Staff Gen. Joseph Jacobici appears to have resigned on somewhat similar grounds to those in the Maniu-Bratianu manifesto.

It would not be surprising, Rumanians here say, if Marshal Antonescu himself is now of the same opinion as these critics but does not see how to extricate himself. He knows that Hitler holds the Iron Guard leader, Horia Sima, in reserve in Berlin to put in Marshal Antonescu's place if the latter shows any signs of wavering. Dr. Maniu, Mr. Bratinau, and General Jacobici know it, too, and have no wish to disregard the frying pan for the fire if they can avoid it.

In such circumstances the only thing that could unify the Rumanian nation temporarily on the Axis side would be the return of the lost half of Transylvania and this Hitler cannot give back without alienating Hungarians.

The question therefore arises as to how long the Rumanians will think it worthwhile to sacrifice themselves on the Russian front with no apparent prospect of getting anything except growing casualties in return. Alternatively, what can Hitler offer to make Rumania's participation in the war worth the traditional candle?

One answer, of course, might be Southern Dobrudja which the Rumanians ceded to Bulgaria before King Carol abdicated. Since then Bulgaria has been given Eastern Thrace up to the Aegean and South Serbia up to the Albanian frontier without having to do anything in exchange except let the Germans pass through to attack Greece and Yugoslavia.

Has King Boris gone to Berlin to receive an imperative order to pay? Or is he going to be offered Adrianople and Istanbul if he will help the Germans attack Turkey? Or is he to remain one of the few who have got something for nothing from the Führer.

[Italian radiocasts heard in Bern, Switzerland, according to the Associated Press, said German Ambassador to Turkey Franz von Papen had halted in Sofia for conferences on his way home from Ankara to confer with Hitler. He apparently arrived in the Bulgarian Capital about the same time King Boris was leaving for Berlin.

Meanwhile a delayed Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul said Turkey's ambassador to Germany, Husrev Gerede, had arrived home to join Turkey's envoys to Rumania, Spain, and Iran in Foreign Office consultations.]

**Bulgaria's Role**

What ever the reasons for King Boris's visit to Berlin, Balkan observers think it unlikely that Bulgaria will be asked to send troops to the Russian front. In the first place, many would desert. In the second place, the implacable facts of geography make it impossible for Bulgaria to be offered territorial compensation at Russia's expense.

Therefore, if Bulgaria is to take an active part in the war, it is expected to be either by taking over the job of policing more of the occupied territory so as to release German and Italian troops for one or the other fighting fronts or by joining in an attack on Turkey, or both.

Yet another possibility is that the Germans would give Bulgaria the job of reducing European Turkey while they themselves launched a direct attack across the lower Aegean. In this connection, it is worth recording that at the **moment there do not appear to** be many Axis troops in Bulgaria itself, though considerable numbers are said to be concentrated in Greece. And the British bombed and shelled the Dodecanese Islands the end of last week.

We shall see clearer on these matters in the next four weeks.

**What of Hungary?**

The part of the Hungarians in the Hitlerite scheme of things also is about to take shape. They too are being pressed to send more men to the Russian front and, like the Rumanians, they do not want to.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, March 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 5; May 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 5; May 3.

**Eastern States**

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAOA, 1400kc, on April 12; May 10.

**New York**

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29; May 24.

**Central States**

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 5; May 3.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 19, May 17.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

### 'Lady Patriot'

C. B. B. in a letter in the Chicago Daily News

Chicago

Some of those who as yet have not awakened to the fact that their country is at war should have witnessed the act of a very kind lady at a ticket window of a Chicago station, and they would have been obliged to think that this world is a pretty good place after all.

A lad in a sailor's uniform with his bag on his shoulder was talking to one of the ticket-sellers on the best way to get to his home, but he did not have enough money. Without asking any questions, the "lady patriot," who was purchasing a ticket at the next window, pushed over to him several one-dollar bills. That boy was just about speechless, but managed to say, "Oh, lady, I can't take your money," and she replied, "But I want you to get home." There was sure one happy sailor boy that was the writer's privilege to behold.

The ticket-seller sold the lady a special ticket to her destination and back to Chicago so that she practically had her donation back. When she asked why the special rate, he said, "I saw what you did for that boy."

### *Obstructions*

Window washers who shove their long poles dangerously close to your nose or midriff, legerdemain artists, hydrants; people carrying umbrellas, ladies walking four abreast while talking about curtain material, men carrying lengths of lead pipe, students throwing a ball against the side of a building, roller-skating kids, and movers' helpers who don't help . . . and many, many more.—Bill Davis in Hotel and Restaurant News.

## *Little Sister*

By Virginia Carman

I don't believe in any signs
That mean some big event
But I bet Junior has a chance
To be our President.

## *Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News*

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Cárdenas, Gen. Lázaro** (lä'-sä-rō kär'-thâ-näs) — Former President of Mexico, now Commander-in-Chief of Mexico's Pacific Coast defenses.

**d'Argenlieu, Vice-Admiral Thierry** (tyĕ'-rē' dàr'-zhăn'-lyû') — Successor to Vice-Admiral Muselier as National Commissar of the Free French Navy.

**Gielgud, John** (gil'-gŏod)—Film actor.

**Guderian, Gen. Heinz** (hints gōō-dā'-rē-ăn) — Nazi tank expert.

**Jinnah, Mohamad Ali** (mōō-hăm'-ăd ă'-lē jĭn'-ä) — President of the All-India Moslem League.

**Kurochkin, Lieut. Gen. P. A.** (kōō'-rôch-kyin) — In command of the Russian forces on the northwestern front.

**Salamaua** (sä'-lä-mou'-ä)—Japanese-occupied harbor in New Guinea.

**Sforza, Count Carlo** (kär'-lō sfôr'-tsä) — Leader of a "Free Italy" movement in the United States.

**Souza-Costa, Arthur** (ĕr-tōōr' sō'-zä-kôs'-tä)—Brazil's Finance Minister.

**Tun, Sir Paw** (pô tōōn)—Acting Premier of Burma.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Bassein** (bás-sēn')—Port of Burma.

**Diégo-Suarez** (dyä'-gō-swä'-rās)—Port at the northern end of Madagascar.

**Kerguelen Island** (kûr'-gĕ-lĕn; Fr. kĕr'-gĕ-lăn')—Vichy-owned island where Germany is reported to have a naval base, southeast of Cape Town, South Africa.

**New Delhi** (dĕl'-ĭ)—Capital of British India.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ehair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

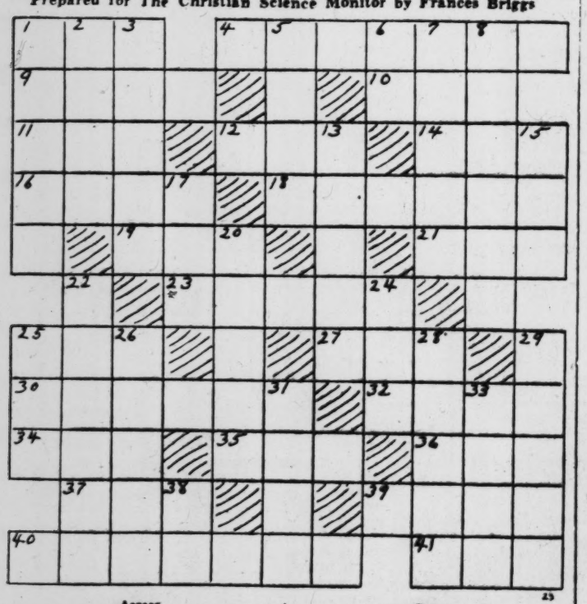
### *Odds and Ends*

Sign on the rear of a high school student's automobile in Burbank, Calif.: "What chance has the Rising Sun to shine with 48 Stars in view!"

A placard in a Pasadena, California, delicatessen store: "Something new! Canned Pancakes." The food is rolled into shapes resembling Mexican tortillas and packed like asparagus stalks.

## *Daily Crossword Quiz*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—If someone gave you a Samoyede for a pet, it would be what?
4—Who is hero of "Les Miserables"?
9—What Russian ruler was termed "the Terrible"?
10—Aged.
11—In military formation, what is leading unit called?
12—Blunderbuss was what?
14—Not high.
16—What is name of a genus of trees or shrubs?
18—To what city did Mohammed flee when driven from Mecca?
19—Silent.
21—A hexad is a group of how many?
23—Football players strive to advance ball toward what (pl.)?
25—What is an object having a bowlike curvature?
27—What is a large evergreen tree of Eurasia?
30—Who painted "The Angelus"?
32—Volt-ampere is what?
34—What noun suffix signifies "act or action"?
35—The extreme end.
36—Because.
37—What is a muffin made of coarse flour?
39—What is a bristlelike organ or part?
40—Who composed "O Promise Me"?
41—Man's name.

**Down**

1—In golf, what is a piece of turf cut out in making a stroke?
2—What is the shape of an egg?
3—Who is "Slave of Love" in "Arabian Nights"?
5—What is aluminum sulphate?
6—Who is a poor waif in Dickens's "Bleak House"?
7—Immigrants to U. S. are received at what island?
8—Who is a beautiful youth of classical mythology?
13—What is a diminutive of Eleanor?
15—As neat as ———"
17—The carnelian is birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
20—An English anthem is also called what?
22—In Roman legend, Horatius held what against the enemy?
24—You would hire a seamstress to do what?
25—Candlenut tree is what?
26—What is an iron club used by golfers?
28—What is a thin, crisp cake?
29—What do you call a domestic animal that is lost?
31—What ebbs and flows twice in each lunar day?
33—Who was Dorothy's canine companion in visit to Oz?
38—Hawthorn is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

**Animal Puzzle**
Can you locate the hidden figures?

## *A Verse for Today . . .*

*Thus speaketh the* LORD *of hosts, saying, Execute true judgment, and shew mercy and compassions every man to his brother.*—ZECH. 7:9

## *Brevities*

**Grit:** There never was a time when there were so many people who knew so little about so much.

**Indianapolis News:** When all of the rubber is exhausted, why not bake some enormous doughnuts and see if they will serve for tires?

**Detroit News:** It must be an eerie feeling for the map-maker, having a Far Eastern archipelago change color while he is drawing it.

### *Hint for Metal Workers*

Some years ago a certain gift, which is still being used with appreciation, was received by the writer of these lines. It is a brooch designed exclusively for the fastening of flowers to dress or coat. It is made of inexpensive material, enameled, ornamented with a simple design, shaped like a strong safety or bar pin, the upper part, that is the bar, being three inches long, quarter of an inch wide and with a raised "hump" from the inner side of which projects a tiny spear. When the flowers are in position, the pin is slipped through the cloth underneath, the bar brought over the stems and clasped shut. In the hollow formed by the "hump" they are held with comfortable security.

Efforts have been made to find similar brooches for presenting to friends, but without success. The thought therefore comes—why does not some metal worker make a specialty of these handy little articles? It seems that there must be a market awaiting them, for anyone who has ever tried to keep a "corsage" in place by means of the straight pins which accompany it from the florist's shop would surely regard such a contrivance with satisfaction. M. G. G.

## *Did You Ever Wonder*

### *How a Lightless Photo Flash Bulb May Be Used During a Blackout?*

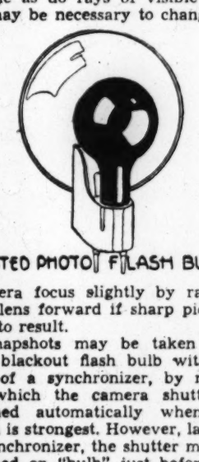
The rainbow and the prism show white light, such as sunlight, to be made up of all the colors of the spectrum, ranging from violet and blue at one end to orange and red at the other. These colors constitute the visible spectrum, being made up of wave lengths detectable by the human eye.

There are, however, invisible "colors" of wave lengths above and below the visible spectrum. Those longer than the longest waves of visible light are called "infrared" rays, and those of shorter wave length than the shortest visible rays are called "ultra-violet" rays, both being invisible to the human eye.

By coating the flash bulb or screening it with a substance which is opaque to visible light but which allows the long invisible infrared rays to pass through freely, it is possible to take flashlight photographs in the dark. The absence of glare attending the use of such coated bulbs makes it possible to use infrared photography during air-raid blackouts without danger of a light flash betraying your position to enemy airmen.

Besides its use under blackout conditions, infrared photography also may be used to obtain pictures in darkened theaters, in courtrooms and other public gatherings, in candid photography, and in scientific research.

Ordinary plates or film will not work with the coated bulb. It is necessary to use special film sensitive to infrared rays. Also, since the infrared rays do not come to a sharp focus on the same plane as do rays of visible light, it may be necessary to change the




camera focus slightly by racking the lens forward if sharp pictures are to result.

Snapshots may be taken with the blackout flash bulb with the aid of a synchronizer, by means of which the camera shutter is opened automatically when the flash is strongest. However, lacking a synchronizer, the shutter may be opened on "bulb" just before the invisible flash is set off, and closed immediately after. This latter method, of course, would not prove satisfactory in the event the subject of the picture was moving rapidly, for the exposure would be too long to "stop" rapid movement. W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

**Quaint British Scene**
The ruins of Corfe Castle tower above the village of Corfe in Dorset

## *Daily Anecdote*

### *Arithmetic Lesson*

In the "horse-and-buggy days" country hotels were usually conducted on the "American plan"—the charge of two dollars per day included lodging and three meals. Hotels made concessions to two professions, ministers and newspapermen. Usually no hotel proprietor asked more than "half-rates" from representatives of either profession.

A patron of one county-seat town hotel stepped up to the desk in line with others that were "checking out." When he reached the desk, he inquired, "Do you make rates to newspapermen?"

"Yes; half-rates."

"Do you make rates to the clergy?"

"Yes, sir. On the same basis."

"Well, then, we are square. I happen to be a preacher and an editor." With that he started out.

"Come back here just a moment, please," cried the landlord. As the patron again faced him, the landlord said: "Yes, we make half-rates to editors; therefore the editor owes but $1: and half-rates to preachers; therefore the preacher owes but $1. You are both. Two dollars, please!"

## *Daily Quotation*

*THE humblest citizen of all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of Error.*—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Two-Ocean Beans**

"Two-ocean Navy Beans,"
Was how the menu read.
"Please tell me what this means,"
I to the waitress said.
"O. K. I'll tell you, sir. You see,
We buy them from the A. & P."

**Solving a Mystery**

A piece of paper covered with mystic figures and signs had been discovered on the floor of the aircraft factory.

It had been seen to fall from the handbag of a girl worker who had received it from a strange woman at the works entrance. Experts had been called in to decipher the apparent code, but all failed.

Finally the manager took it home to study it further. His wife supplied the solution.

"Why, John," she exclaimed with animation, "wherever did you get this from? It's a knitting system for a perfectly darling sweater!"—Tit-Bits.

**Army Ranking**

"The next rank to corporeal is surgeon."—Schoolgirl's Essay on "Our Army."

**Definition**

Teacher: "Can you tell me what salt is, Willie?"

Willie: "Yes, ma'am. Salt is what makes potatoes taste bad when there is none in."

**Successful**

Once there was a woman who wanted to have her apartment painted while she was out of town. She left a tray as a sample of the special shade she wanted the ceiling painted.

After trying vainly for days to mix the right shade the painters finally hit upon the idea of painting the tray and then the ceiling.

When the woman returned she complimented them upon the perfect match they had obtained.—Exchange.

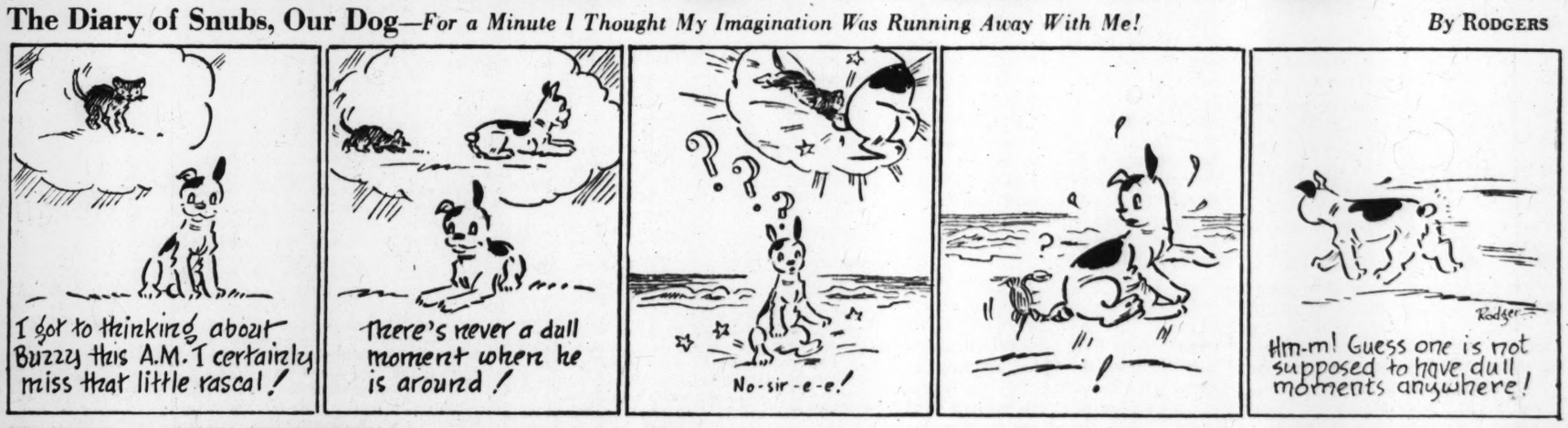
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Signs of the Times*

By Le Pelley

MY! I'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT!
TELL ME... THAT PLANE SEEMED TO BE IN THE AIR IN NO TIME AT ALL!! ... DO THEY USE ANYTHING SPECIAL?
YOU'RE AN INVENTOR, MR. WINK... YOU'D KNOW MORE THAN I DO.... THERE'S AN EMERGENCY FIELD BEYOND THOSE TREES.... WHY DON'T YOU GO LOOK AT THE PLANE?
SHALL WE SPEND OUR MONEY ON A MOVIE OR ICE CREAM....?
IT'S NICE TO HAVE THIS STEADY RENT MONEY
SAY, BUDDY.... WAIT JUST A MINUTE —
KEEP QUIET
If you have some information — don't tell it!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*For a Minute I Thought My Imagination Was Running Away With Me!*

By Rodgers


I got to thinking about Buzzy this A.M. I certainly miss that little rascal!
There's never a dull moment when he is around!
No-sir-e-e!
Hm-m! Guess one is not supposed to have dull moments anywhere!
Rodger

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Jill Needs Another Build-Up*

By The Hagers

"WHAT IS YOUR NAME?" ASKED CAPTAIN BILL. THE PAPER DOLL SAID, "I AM JILL."
MY BROTHER JACK WENT OUT TO PLAY. I HOPE HE DIDN'T BLOW AWAY.
IN CARTOON COMEDIES WE STARRED; IF YOU NEED TALENT, HERE'S MY CARD."
"WE CAN'T GIVE YOU A FAT CONTRACT, BUT WE'LL REBUILD YOUR SET," I QUACKED.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## On the Labor Front—Two Phases

### *An Arraignment of a Monopoly*

Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, spoke hard words for a New Dealer against the current tendencies of labor unionism in the United States when he appeared Saturday before the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee. They were words that have needed to be spoken and come with extra force from a member of the Administration.

Mr. Arnold's responsibilities as head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice have brought him up against activities of certain labor unions which, if these activities had been engaged in by business corporations, would definitely have been subject for prosecution as conspiracies in restraint of trade. The Clayton Act, however, gave labor organizations a wide immunity on this score.

In pursuance of that immunity, some unions, Mr. Arnold asserts, have laid large sections of the community—including farmers, consumers, small businessmen, and even the unions' own members—under tribute. He charges that they have exploited farmers by adding artificial costs to transportation and distribution of produce, that they have retarded low-cost housing for other workers by resisting new construction methods, that they have forced employers to hire useless and unproductive labor, and that they have packed their memberships to control the outcome of union elections.

These serious charges apply against a sufficiently large sector of labor unionism that the situation cries for correction. Legislation is pending which would require registration of labor unions and trade associations, and provide for publicity of their financial affairs. This is a minimum requirement.

When electrical and other utilities attained the status of natural monopolies, they had to submit to public regulation. When corporate business, even a relatively small segment of it, became suspected of monopolistic practices, it was restrained by the antitrust laws. When labor unions have come to exercise an extensive monopoly over employment in many occupations throughout the Nation, they must expect to be held to some genuine accountability to their own members and to the interests of the public.

### *When Arbitration Is Refused*

If a labor union had tied up a strategic railroad in the United States and refused for three months to submit its complaint to arbitration though urged to do so by a succession of Government agencies, one can imagine the fulminations it would have set off in Congress and the headlines it would have received in the press.

In December the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad attempted to inaugurate changes in working rules and wages which it considered an increase for the workers but which the railway unions declared amounted to a wage cut. This precipitated a strike which the United States Conciliation Service, the National (Railway) Mediation Board, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the National War Labor Board, each in turn, urged should be submitted to arbitration. Each time the unions involved agreed to accept the arbitration. Ultimately, George P. McNear, Jr., owner of the railroad, rejected an appeal by the President for arbitration.

Mr. McNear explained that he had wished to obtain the appointment of an emergency board such as the President may set up under the Railway Labor Act and in this way to bring "before the bar of public opinion" the allegedly wasteful rules of the railroad brotherhoods whose effects have come to be known as "feather bedding."

There is a sound case to be brought against these working rules, but this is not the time to stir up friction and division by pushing the issue. It was considered only a short time ago by a presidentially appointed emergency board in connection with nationwide rail wage negotiations and was referred to the Railway Mediation Board.

Some labor union leaders have thought that to obtain a closed shop was so important as to warrant strikes even in the face of the national emergency. Public opinion has quickly and emphatically disagreed with them. From all indications it would approve of freezing the open and closed shop situation. Similarly, though it may agree with Mr. McNear about "feather-bedding," the public may well hold that the issue should be allowed to rest till more pressing questions are settled.

## Eyes Toward Russia

At a moment when American attention is naturally and properly focused on the defense of Australia, the news contains hints that a far larger struggle is about to begin at the other end of the Axis. From Iceland to the Black Sea, from Africa to the Arctic come reports of uneasy preparations to meet Hitler's plans for an all-out attempt to break out of the prison he has made of Europe. In two months American eyes may be fixed even more intently on Suez or Baku than they are now on Port Darwin.

New Nazi activity is reported from Norway, Morocco, Turkey, and the Crimea. The most common prediction of the military men is that the Germans will concentrate their summer campaign in the region stretching from Egypt to the Caspian. Terrific diplomatic pressures have already been applied to Turkey. It is subjected not only to the threat of a frontal attack through Bulgaria, but of encirclement should the Nazis succeed in driving farther into the Caucasus or to Suez either by way of Libya or via Rhodes, Cyprus, and Syria.

While public attention is centered on Australia it is probable that Allied leaders have been rushing support into the Middle East and to Russia. For three reasons Russia deserves particular attention: 1. It is absorbing far more of Nazi energies than any other front. 2. It is the one place where the United Nations now enjoy the advantage of the offensive. 3. It is the one front where both Hitler's promises and military necessity force the Germans to new efforts.

To measure the importance of the Russian front one needs only to think what the picture would be were the Nazis free to use all their power elsewhere. Suppose it were concentrated on Turkey and the Near East, in a new assault on Britain, or a drive toward Dakar and South America! But it cannot be while the Russian front exists. Does not this fact make it plain that Britain and America should either furnish the Russians important help on their front or establish an active front elsewhere which will prevent Nazi concentration on Russia?

## Opportunity for Aliens

The Federal Government has acted on a recommendation widely made with reference to the movement of Japanese and other aliens from military areas on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Provision is to be made for these persons to enroll in a voluntary War Relocation Work Corps which will place them in agricultural or other useful work in more central portions of the country.

This is far from being a compulsory labor corps; it is a humane variant on the customary internment which would keep enemy aliens in idleness behind barbed wire. For many of the evacuees it will represent a means of enabling them to practice their useful skills and to support themselves in dignity.

The occasion is regrettable which makes it necessary to evacuate possibly 145,000 persons from their homes. Many of these without doubt are deeply loyal to the United States. The activities of the work corps, relieving the need for farm labor and helping in other ways, will give them an opportunity to prove it. The nature of the organization also gives the Nation an opportunity to show what can be done in humane administration of a program for removal of aliens from a strategic region.

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After struggling with the question of what to do about the Japanese cherry trees (one proposal is to designate them as the "Washington cherry trees") we hear that some residents of the national capital are content to call them "the blooming cherry trees."

---

It takes twenty-six sheep to keep each American soldier clothed. With a proposed Army of some 8,000,000, that's going to take a lot of sheep. But no active Doughboy will need an additional allotment to jump over the fence while he goes to sleep.

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Husbands who are used to acting as dress models for their wives find that they are well broken in for their new jobs as First Aid dummies.

---

Among the 1943 shortages, possibly, will be buggy whips, due to inability to get rattan from somewhere or other.

# The Bookshelf

### *America's Liberty Charter*

Those inalienable rights which the people of the United States of America prize as theirs by reason of pre-emption are, in fact, an inheritance. The antecedents which gave expression to and a right of possession in these declared principles of human philosophy are found in that document bequeathed by those courageous Englishmen who forced King John, at sword's point, to sign Magna Charta. The process was more than incidental.

In a popular and convenient brochure, CONSTITUTIONISM (San Francisco: American Principles, Inc. $1), James Mussatti has provided an invaluable compendium for the people of America and of all democracies to be studied today in the light of our own and the world's experiences. In it are included an annotated copy of the Constitution itself, with an understandable outline of the decisions of the Supreme Court which have abrogated or declared unconstitutional such laws as Congress has mistakenly or unwisely enacted. Appended is a condensed résumé of the rights guaranteed to us individually under the Constitution.

Now that advocates of totalitarianism have emphasized the declared supremacy of the State over the lives and liberties of its citizens, it is interesting to stress the foresight and wisdom of members of the Constitutional Convention in insisting upon a pledge from the full delegation that by immediate amendment, which finally took form in the Bill of Rights, proper safeguards against the submission of individual and collective liberties should be taken.

Looking backward from the vantage point of 1787 upon the centuries which intervened between the signing of Magna Charta and the partial emergence of an era of realization in which human rights and liberties were measurably recognized by those representing the State officially, it was realized that political freedom, so called, meant little unless the arbitrary power of those who govern was tempered by a co-ordinate power of redress or defense.

That issue was never more definitely joined than it is today. Those who would destroy the right of the individual have risen in the might of arms to subjugate their helpless peoples and impose their doctrine of absolutism upon the world.

Mr. Mussatti observes, and this convincingly, that as long as Constitutionalism lives, America need not dread the heel of the dictator or the disorder of anarchy. The Constitution must remain as a fortress.

F. L. P.

# Our Readers Say—

## J. Barleycorn, Hitler Ally

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your Mirror of World Opinion the quotation from a speech made in Washington by Representative Rees of Kansas found an echo in the hearts of thousands of mothers in America. It is hard to understand how our lawmakers in their rationing for war needs can overlook liquor and the part it is playing to weaken America's chances to win.

John Barleycorn is fighting for Hitler right here on American soil and no one who has ever lived near one of our big army camps can doubt this. Thousands of enlisted men throng the streets of near-by towns on week ends in search of relaxation and diversion. They are confronted on every turn by liquor signs and saloons. At the end of the first day in town many of the boys who arrived clear-eyed and steady may be seen reeling and incapable even to think.

Mothers hoped that Congress would ban the sale of intoxicating drinks in the camps, but even this was not done. There are enough mothers in America to vote out the manufacture of liquor and some day it will be done. These mothers have no powerful lobby in Washington, but they have the vote.

One wonders why our newspapers and columnists in publishing the appalling number of deaths from traffic accidents in 1941, carefully omitted to state the number killed by drunken drivers. Read any Police Court docket and see how many are fined for "driving while intoxicated."

Bootleggers were *not* put out with repeal and the saloons *did come back* in greater numbers than ever before.

N. L. G.

St. Augustine, Fla.

## Those Pro-Axis Publications

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Mr. Roscoe Drummond's exposé of the 95 pro-Axis publications which are stabbing our war effort in the back, he has made a great contribution toward winning the war.

I can understand the "tolerance" of our Attorney General and the Department of Justice, though it seems rather far-fetched. But is there not something that we, the people, can do while the law is deciding how much of our house we should allow these firebugs to burn down? Is it not permissible to publish in each issue of every newspaper in the land the names of the pro-enemy publications? Can we not see that lists of these publications are in the hands of every defense committee throughout the Nation? May we not encourage every newsdealer to post such lists by his newsstand that purchasers may know what they are buying?

Concord, Mass. T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

## "Labor and the Press"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent "Intimate Message: Washington" column your able writer, Mr. Richard L. Strout, dealt with a subject that is receiving more publicity at the present time than anything other than the war itself. In his article, "Labor and the Press," Mr. Strout dared to bring to light substantiated facts that the average daily newspaper, for some reason or other, does not feel obliged to print.

Bad as defense strikes are, and obnoxious as is the labor racketeer, labor as a whole has been receiving a "bad press" for some time. When Mr. Strout in his article said, "There is hardly a topic before the country today in which the evidence shows more popular ignorance and misinformation," he covered the condition in one sentence.

Tulsa, Okla. C. F. JARRETT

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Time to Change

# Each to His Own Riches. . . .

People who love trees belong to a family. They are courteous to the aliens—the People Who Do Not Know Trees—but they instantly recognize each other by an invisible family resemblance of the heart.

Some of the nicest people I know were introduced to me by my friends, the trees. Particularly the espalier trees. That word, in case you don't happen to be acquainted with that old line of aristocrats, describes the little fruit trees which have been shaped by patience and art and that ascetic pruning which is art's faith in abundance. An espalier tree resembles its own shadow, having almost in truth, only two dimensions, height and width, and hardly more depth than a vine. It is as though the tree had been "pressed" like a keepsake flower, between the huge pages of the earth and the sky.

The best espalier trees—the ones you see in rural France and fashionable England, and on some of the most beautiful tapestries of the Gobelins—are geometric in design. Each little twig is planned according to pattern; there are rounded but strict right angles at the ends of perfectly horizontal limbs. When the fruits come—cherries or apples or pears—they, too, are set in the design like the fruit in illumined parchments.

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Well, as I say, some of the nicest people I know were introduced to me by espalier trees.

When you love and understand a tree, you own it, for that is the only possessorship there is. But three most publicly-owned espaliers I know stand high above the Hudson, against the beautiful walls of one of the gardens of The Cloisters. The sun warms them there, with a kind of double sunshine, browned on both sides. That is why Spring always comes a little early to them, so that they are decked with nosegays of blossoms when blossoms are still incredible miracles in a city.

These trees introduced me to the man who cares for them, and he in turn gave me a card to his friend, Nils Narvgaard, who is the head gardener on one of the big estates in Connecticut.

The day I arrived, he was sitting on the stone wall at the gate, waiting with a welcome. He had a deep Danish voice, a voice a high wind could never blow away, a seaman's voice. He had seaman's eyes, but a landsman's hands, strong quick and certain.

He knew his land—all the hundred acres of it—as intimately as you might know a beloved face, for he has lived with it for thirty-five years. They have grown up (but not old) together; they have gardened each other, you might say, for every acre which he has cultivated and cared for in the land, has landscaped in him a matching acre of patience and joy, of planning and pruning and waiting-for-flower. You listen to his rich quiet words, his humor and tenderness, and the strong mastery which takes no nonsense from wanton growth, no backtalk from weeds or brambles, and you think suddenly: "Which is the garden and which the gardener?" Then you glimpse the truth about all achievement, that it is no flowing away, but a double-running stream which enriches every channel through which it flows.

Thirty-five years have gone into that screen of tall espaliers standing with outstretched arms against the sky.

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"The Old Man loved those," Nils said. "He used to call them our taller brothers. He used to come down here with me, and we'd work side by side all day. We knew each other, he and I." Yes, I could see that. Two of them owned this land, but only one's name was on the tax bill.

Behind the espaliers lay the garden. As we walked about in it I could see the family and the years which lay beyond all this, clear as the living lines on Nils's fine old weather-worn face. While this garden had been building, Nils had seen a whole generation of this family swing around the clock. He had made a riding ring for the children's ponies. He had grown white lilacs for the young mother, and purple stock for the Old Madame. He had planted holly for Christmas, and forget-me-nots for debuts. He had marked the coming of a Swede into the family with a herb garden, and the marrying of a Scottish girl with a patch of heather. For nearly forty years he had known this family from the outside in.

But now times had changed. A new world had come thumping at the gates. A bank was paying his salary now; a board of trustees was deciding what to do with him, and what to do with his garden. When you plant trees and a man's life in a garden, you cannot uproot them quickly when their day is done.

"The gardens aren't the same now," he said after a few minutes of silence. "Since the Old Man's gone, nobody cares about it any more. Young Mr. William never even comes down to look at it. Young people aren't the same."

"Maybe he will care later," I ventured. "Maybe he's just too young now."

"Maybe," he answered sadly, "but I don't think so. He hasn't got it in him. Young people . . . they haven't got anything to see a tree with."

"How young is he, your Mr. William?"

"Well, Mr. William—" he thought honestly about it, trying to give Mr. William every hope of the doubt. "Well, Mr. William must be fifty or so."

"Oh."

"You see, it takes something inside you to love a tree. It's got to be there already, or a tree can't speak to you."

* * *

I tried to picture Mr. William, who could have known this rich old gardener, and that no-less-rich Old Man, his father, if only he had known how to be introduced by a tree. What was he like, this Mr. William who could have been rich himself, and had chosen not to see riches?

"What's he like? What kind of man is he?" I asked.

"He teaches at some university," Nils said, trying fairly to give him his due. "He writes some kind of books . . . study books, I guess. He's always shut up some place writing his books."

"Oh! What kind of books? And what does he teach?"

The honest blue eyes came back from the top branch of the espalier trees, and he looked at me a long thoughtful moment.

"I don't know as I ever heard," he said simply, with the dignity of indifference.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

# The Wide Horizon

## Not to Be Forgotten

**By William Stringer**

The machinations of the Communist Party in the United States need not be glossed over or forgotten, though Soviet Russia is now a valiant ally in the war against Hitler. In keeping the record straight, the New York State Legislature's committee investigating subversive activities in the New York schools has delineated, for all to see, the efforts which the Communist Party made, apparently in obedience to the Moscow "party line," to capture American education and American youth for its own purposes.

The Rapp-Coudert Committee, which has now closed its inquiry and issued a semi-final report, may have committed acts of omission and some of its findings are now chiefly historical. But the two-year investigation definitely established that teachers in New York's city-owned colleges and high schools had secretly joined the Communist Party and operated campus units, despite denials made with apparently the same disregard for facts that actuated Earl Browder when he used a forged passport to travel to Russia. As a result of the membership and alleged perjury, thirty-nine college teachers and clerks and six high school instructors were suspended; a dozen now have been tried and dismissed.

Simultaneously the committee, headed by State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., found that 3 per cent of the students at City and Brooklyn Colleges knowingly took part in actual Communist activities, while probably one out of 10 engaged in "peace strikes" or other projects engineered by "front" organizations.

* * *

More important for the present and future, was the committee's disclosure of the Communist pattern of attempted conquest: How the party, realizing the ineffectiveness of overt action, followed formulae successful in pre-revolutionary Russia. How the adult professors and the Young Communist Leaguers carried on proselyting and propaganda through "legal" apparatus, the adults infiltrating Locals 5 and 537 of the Teachers' Union, the students gaining key position in local chapters of the American Student Union and the Marxist Clubs; how young Communists won a monopoly of positions of undergraduate leadership through what the committee termed an "elaborate system of conniving, masquerading, and interlocking directorates."

The primary purpose, according to the committee, was to preach the class struggle; and by means of campus strikes and protests over real or trumped-up grievances, by boycotts and telephone "picketing" of teachers who would not co-operate, to keep the campus agitated and gradually to instill the hatred of established order necessary for eventual revolution.

Despite the Committee's dark picture, educators in the schools involved found encouragement in the fact that with all the agitation and the mumbo-jumbo of fictitious names and secret meetings, only 3 per cent of the students swallowed the bait. Today they find the scene still brighter, declaring that percentage has dropped considerably below 3 per cent. The party's famous backsomersault in foreign policy following the Nazi attack on Russia helped to discredit it. So did the vigilance of student committees which caught the Communist agitators several times in direct lies and falsifications. Other students resented the name that a tiny minority was giving their school, and its effect on their job prospects.

* * *

The New York Teachers' Union denounced the Rapp-Coudert Committee as the entering wedge of a legislative attempt to curb State educational appropriations, and there doubtless were Albany interests which hoped that would be the result. Educators generally, however, see the committee findings as underlining the need for continued alertness—and for definite remedial steps.

Pointing out that the Communists had many real student grievances to build support on, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, lists as vital the addition of campus facilities which will give his students a more normal college existence. Brooklyn College, for instance, does not possess even a large auditorium. Other educators urge a reorganization of curricula to stress the value, privileges and responsibilities of democracy, and the worth of intellectual honesty. The Educational Policies Committee of the National Education Association is asking this reorganization in all American schools.

Finally, it is suggested that a friendly postwar Russia might be persuaded to sever the "party line" from Moscow, which ultimately activates and guides the Communist Party in the United States.


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